WHY DRINK OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN!
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,236—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1901.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
" ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	18th "
" ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	1st June
" PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5294	J. P. Jephson	15th "
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	29th "
" PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. L. Langborne	13th "
" PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. P. Preston	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked" proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London"

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th April, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	15th May, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	25th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 27th April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "NATAL," Captain Bouis, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 6 Annas. Coloured Maps of India revised from Official and Reliable Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 4th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th April, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1452	Ahrens	5th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 16th April, 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cure	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MAROKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and speed, regardless delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
BASS'S BEERS.
Bottled by FOSTER & STONE.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by
IND COOPE & Co.
PILSENER BEER.
SPARKLING
DEVONSHIRE CIDER
MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,
THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.
THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.
MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.
EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.
"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.
McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. K & F CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

THE STANDARD INDIAN
HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOFORTE
BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTGART.
(ESTABLISHED in the year 1781. One hundred and twenty years ago).
A NEW PIANO FOR INDIA.
THIS New Model combines the portability of an Upright or Square-Pianoforte with the FULLNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a Grand Pianoforte. The Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano is unique in its construction, having been Specially Designed at our request by the celebrated makers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, to supersede the well-known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now DISCONTINUED TO BUILD.
The NEW MODEL GRAND PIANO has proved AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, combining as it does the RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE for which Pianos by these makers are RENOWNED, with the POWER and BRILLIANCY of a GRAND, and occupying as it does LESS SPACE than a Square Piano.
This Pianoforte is now offered at a PRICE UNHEARD OF FOR A GRAND PIANOFORTE.
DESCRIPTION.—Solid Mahogany Ebonised Case; Screwed and Brass Bound Full Compass; Full Trichord; Overstrung Scale; Perfect Check Repeating Action; Length 5 feet, Width 4 feet 9 inches.
CASH RS. 1,200.
ON HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. { For 12 months Rs. 109 per month. " 24 " " 59-4 "
EXTRAS.
Zinc lined packing Case ... Rs. 25 | Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool... ... " 18 | Set of Glass Insulators ... ... " 4-8
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN BOMBAY OR POONA.
THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST OF
CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.
THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.
REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,
they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.
On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.
V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.
ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.
MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.
ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,523,225
RESERVE FUND £2,523,225

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.
It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.
All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 67, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain EFFORD will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th April, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

DURING the ABSENCE of the Undersigned on leave Mr. H. PETEANI will act as AGENT to this Company in Bombay.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last half-year ending 31st December, 1900, at Rs. 12-8-0 per Share, at the Registered Office No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of May, 1901, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to 14th May, 1901, both days inclusive.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

Bombay, 23th April, 1901.

NOTICE.

WANTED a SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT Sub-protem, for the Surat City Municipality. Salary Rs. 130 plus Rs. 25 Horse allowance. None having no knowledge of Sanitary works need apply. The applicant should be young, sober, energetic and able to ride. If the applicant is a medical man he will not be permitted to practice in the City. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th May, 1901.

By Order
A. U. GANDHI,
Secretary S. P. Surat Municipality.

Municipal Office, Surat, 27th April, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

NOTICE is hereby Given that APPLICATIONS for the above PREFERENCE SHARES will not be received after the 31st MAY, 1901.

By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, April 19th, 1901.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS

have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman:—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment:—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Waler Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI FEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1901.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer upto 2 P.M. on the 10th proximo for the works in connection with the Drainage of the Company's property at Parel.

Forms of tender, Plans, Specification, Schedules and other information may be seen at the Office of the undersigned. No tenders will be considered except those on forms obtainable from this office.

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WILLIAM HALL A. M. I. C. S.,
Ag. Resident Engineer,
B. B & C. I. Railway, Bombay Division.

Resident Engineer's Office, Church Gate 29th April, 1901.

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D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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RAILWAY GUIDE

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. R. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HAYN COURT HOUSE, NICHOLAS STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila.
Calcutta,	Hongkong,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Soerabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hamburg,	Yokohama,
Delhi (Simultaneously)	Foochow	Kobe,
Tanjong.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general Banking Business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum, these for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

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6 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta.	Delhi,	Cawnpore.	Kandy.
Lahore.	Bombay,	Colombo.	Tuticorin.
Amritsar.	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden,		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur.
Messrs. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Banklpore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. Pr.
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONSELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST ACCOUNTS.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1899.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS,
Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, MONDAY, APRIL 29.

EXCHANGE.

Rates opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for telegraphic, and 1s. 4d. demand but the former rate soon rose 1-32nd in one direction and a fair amount was taken for cash, in another direction there was a considerable amount of demand taken at 1s. 4d. delivery first of all up to early in June, later to 18th May, and finally for this and next mail. Credits are easier at 1s. 4 7-32d for this mail and 1s. 4 3 16d. for next mail to end of June.

Bank Telegraphic Transfers.....	1s. 3 31-32d.
Do Demand	1s. 4d.
3 month sight credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do „ „ France.....	170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days sight	198 1 2
Hongkong Do.	145 1-2
Japan Do	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95 ready and Rs. 95 3-8 for 31st of May Settlement, rising 1-16th during the day at which business passed, the market closing steady.

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is down 17 lacs as will be seen from the following statement.

Money is in request and 6 per cent has been paid for two months deposit and 5 per cent. for a month longer.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 27th April, as compared with the statement of the 20th April :—

LIABILITIES	April 20. Rs.	April 2 7 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	55,77,246	47, 2,413
Public Deposits at Branches	70,23,162	78 59,217
	1,26,00,415	1,25,61,630
Other Deposits	4,39,32,455	4,,1,23,660
Post Bills.....	12,815	12,223
Credits undrawn	13,74,961	12,91,122
Rs...	7,16,41,146	7,29,93,935
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	82,69,740	82,13,391
Other authorised Securities.....	8,14,633	7,21,428
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	77,23,460	77,19,824
Loans do. do.	1,81,49 401	1,80,40,764
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,32,70,521	2,,4,28,580
Dead Stock.....	3,73,791	3,73,791
Stamps and Stationery.....	27,323	27,,26
Balances with other Banks.....	2,94,912	1,53,082
Cash	1,35,77,359	1,15,42,654
Rs.	7,16,41,146	7,29,93,95 5

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is quiet but steady with charges.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	1,255
David S. and W. Co.	170
Empres do	175
Manockji Petit do	1090
Shelapore.....	1700

FREIGHTS.

A fair line of about 2,000 tons has been booked for Antwerp at 15s. May shipment. For Havre and Liverpool ready cotton has been booked at 16s, while business has been done for June at 15s. for picked ports.

The "Knaresbrough," loading for Liverpool has booked seeds at 15s.

COALS.

A line of 1,000 tons Seebpore has been sold for May shipment at Rs. 14-8.

For Deshargar there is a good enquiry at Re. 15 with few, if any sellers, the position all round is strong.

WHEAT.

The market is firm with a small business doing locally at Rs. 4-8 for White Delhi for next month. For export there is nothing doing.

SEEDS

LINSEED.—There are buyers in a firm market at Rs. 8-12-6 to Rs. 8-13, and business has passed at the rate.

RAPESEED—The market is firm and business has been done in Brown Delhi at Rs. 6-4, Brown Cawnpore, at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-2. Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 7-2. Yellow Gujerat is nominal at Rs. 7-12.

POPPY SEED—The market keeps steady with business reported at Rs. 7-11 for ready and forward.

CASTOR SEED—There is a slight enquiry with the rate unchanged at Rs. 33-8.

GINGELLY SEED—The market is firm but little can be done owing to want of arrivals.

COTTON.

The rates quoted for contracts were steady to-day with however little doing in them. Ready cotton was quieter and easier. A large business was reported, the great bulk of it being of Oomra sorts and to one buyer. Europe exporters were indifferent buyers.

	Rs.
F. G. U. G. Khandelsh	159
Good Bhownugger	165
Good Dharwar	194
Good Westerns.....	184

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 26th April, 1901 :—

Cotton	12 393 bales.
Wheat.....	11,967 cwts.
Linseed	17,480 „
Rapeseed	31,143 „
Gingellyseed	2,935 „
Poppy-seed	9202 „
Groundnuts...	69 „
Castorseed	4,041 „
Rice	3,136 „
Myrabolams	2,780 „

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet

Sarats quiet.

Good Bhowsugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	94 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers.....	93 9-16
Bar Silver.....	27 9-16

NAPLES APRIL 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goorkha left here for and Calcutta yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 29.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Tientsin extra arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno from Bombay arrived at Singapore on 29th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 29th instant, via Mombassa.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 28th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 28th instant.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE Liverpool market letter of 11th inst. runs as below :—"Since our last report prices have lost about 3 points under continued bear operations. Crop movements continue on a fairly liberal scale, and are at present of great assistance to the Bears, as they are of course much heavier than they were at the same time last year, when they were exceptionally small. They ought therefore to be compared with 1898-1899. Manchester is very quiet, the holiday-feeling still prevailing there. Still, both spinners and manufacturers are well under contract, some even to the end of Summer. A much better feeling is reported in the American dry goods market. Cables to hand yesterday announce definitely that two American multi-millioners are organising a huge dry goods trust, which of course might become a very important factor in the situation. So far we see no strong reason to change our opinion and believe that sooner or later a big advance will come. At present, everything is overruled by the success of the Bears who have become very powerful. If they should succeed in forcing prices somewhat lower the rebound will be all the stronger in the end."

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, &c., positively cured by HARLEY'S EAR LOTION. This new Remedy goes right to the actual seat of the disease, and has effected such remarkable cures that the greatest hope is held out to all sufferers, no matter how bad or long-standing the case may be. One bottle will cure any ordinary case, and will be sent securely packed and post-paid, with full directions and testimonials upon receipt of Rs. 3. Order direct from James E. Harley, 23, Stockdale Road, South Lambeth, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 9-45m., 9-40s. Low water, 3-8m., 3-17s.

Moharrum (Taboot) day.

Banks closed, Moharrum holiday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45, p.m. to-day

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULT.—The announcement of the result of the recent municipal election in the Mandvi ward has been postponed till to-morrow. (Wednesday.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Natal, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Thursday, the 2nd May.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji's Lecture.—The eighth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Doyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p. m. to-day by Mr. Kaikashru Nasroji Kabraji, editor 'Rast Goftar" on "Stri-Bodh, being his second lecture on "Curiosities of some unique Exhibitions in London." The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the mandali as usual.

LICENSES FOR TABOOTS AND PUNJABS.—The Commissioner of Police has this year issued 117 licenses for taboots and 693 for punjabs. Last year 118 licenses were granted for taboots and 693 for punjabs. The number of licenses issued this year in different wards is as follows :—A, 4 taboots, 13 punjabs ; B, 29 taboots, 171 punjabs ; C, 34 and 145 ; D, 6 and 29 ; E, 28 and 263 ; F, 11 and 38 and G 5 and 27.

A PROW CAPSIZED.—A prow in charge of a tindal, named Rama Riak, and six khalasis, while proceeding to Ravadanda with nine passengers at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, was capsized in a squall. All the occupants of the prow were thrown into the sea. The crew and four passengers were picked up by a passing prow, while three other passengers were saved by a buttela. Two of the passengers are still missing, and it is surmised that they must have been drowned.

THE PATHARE PRABHU HEALTH CAMP NO 2.—The residents of the Pathare Prabhu Health Camp No. 2 on the Kennedy Sea Face assembled on Saturday night in a shamiana, specially erected for the occasion in the rear compound of the camps and very solemnly performed "Sri Satya Narayen Puja" and offered their united prayer to God for having kept them all safe during the last epidemic season. The Shamiana was beautifully decorated and splendidly illuminated. After the Puja was over Puran was read by a Brahmin at the close of which the usual "prasad" of Satya Narayen was distributed and music commenced. It was continued till the morning when it was stopped owing to the rain.

AN OFFENCE AGAINST THE ABKARI ACT.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Kashiram Luximan and Succaram Pandoo were charged with selling liquor against the provisions of the Abkari Act. According to the evidence of Bomonjee Ardashir Parakh, an Abkary Inspector, he marked a rupee on Sunday and gave it to a sepoy to purchase liquor from the shop of the accused at Falkland Road. He followed the sepoy and found a number of persons drinking in the shop which was kept by the first accused and was in charge of the second. He also found the marked rupee on the person of the first accused. Both the accused pleaded guilty ; and the Magistrate fined No. 1 Rs. 25 and No. 2 Rs. 50.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. J. W. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, had before him a ruffian named Laloo Imambux, employed on day duty in the iron foundry of Mr. Charles Brown, on the Frere Road, on a charge of stealing from Mr. Brown's iron safe property of the value of Rs. 3,480 on Friday last. Police Superintendent Grennan, who was in charge of the case, said that the whole of the stolen property had been recovered by the Police. The complainant stated that it was due to his having forgotten the key in the safe. Had not that happened, probably accused would not have been tempted to commit the theft. Accused having pleaded guilty to the charge was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

BOMBAY CHRISTIAN UNION.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Indian Christian Union was held at the Baptist Chapel, Pellasis Road, on Saturday. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Stephens of the M. E. Mission. There was a gathering of 100 persons including ladies. Three interesting reports, viz., the Hony. Secretary's report, the Financial Report and the Manager's Report of the Indian Christian Advocate Monthly, were read to the meeting and were found to be of special interest. The past year, therefore, marked a period of good and useful work done by the B. I. C. Union. Refreshments were provided, and a few speeches followed, which testified to the real working power of the Association for the good of the Indian Christian Community. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring committee and the Chairman.

A DISHONEST GUEST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chubildas disposed of the case in which Pedro Fernandes was charged with the theft of Rs. 27 in cash and a bunch of keys, the property of Dr. Rastomjee M. Kallapesi, residing at Frere Road. On Thursday last, the accused visited his friend Carvalho, a coolgounder in the dispensary. Dr. Kallapesi took his dinner with them, and stayed in the place for the night. He got up at a late hour, abstracted the keys from the pocket of the compounder, stole Rs. 27-4-0 from a box wherein the cash was kept, and went away with the keys. The police arrested the accused on information furnished to them and found Rs. 19 on his person. He pleaded guilty, admitted a previous conviction, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A PARSEE.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. J. W. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Tookaram Krishna, aged 18, was indicted for attempting to murder Nusserwanji Sorabji, a Parsee, aged 55, by means of a bill hook. It will be remembered that on Friday morning last at one o'clock the Parsee was severely wounded with a bill-hook when he was in bed in his hut near Dadar. The Parsi was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and the Police made inquiries for the assailant. As the result of their inquiry the accused was arrested. Superintendent Lee Smith now asked for a remand, which was granted, and the case was adjourned to the 10th proximo. In reply to the Magistrate, Inspector Brewin stated that the Parsee was gradually making good progress toward recovery, and on seeing the accused he (the Parsee) said that a short time ago he had an altercation with the accused.

ONE result of the political changes on the Punjab Frontier—whether the ultimate outcome is the severance of most of the trans-Indus districts or whether fuller study of the administrative details shows it to be more practicable and convenient to place only the border and trans-border tracts under the control of the Government of India—will, we fancy, writes the Lahore paper, be the shifting of the summer residence of the Local Government from Simla to some other hill station, Dalhousie, for best choice. It is certainly a step which the Punjab Government should in its own interests be ready to take, and the single strong argument against it disappears with the removal of frontier and trans-frontier affairs from the Local Administration. There is no gainsaying that the Punjab Government is overshadowed in its own province by the presence of the Government of India at Simla, and to that extent its migration elsewhere to a summer capital of its own would imply no loss of prestige, but very much the reverse. The only other argument is the material one of bricks and mortar. The Punjab Government has buildings at Simla in the shape of a residence for the Lieutenant-Governor and Secretariat offices, while at Dalhousie it would have to build everything fresh. But the Punjab Government would sell or let the whole of its Simla property to the Government of India which is perpetually needing new offices at a price which would probably mean a profit, looking to the comparative value of land and sites at the stations, and this would cover the whole expense of the transfer to Dalhousie. In other respects the change would be a benefit. Simla is overcrowded, and the advent of the railway will help to overcrowd it still more. Dalhousie, on the other hand, needs a better road communication, and this would inevitably follow from the presence of the Local Government headquarters. The proposed extension of the railway terminus some miles nearer the river would probably be undertaken at once, and possibly the often-discussed light railway to the Kangra Valley would take the shape of a company line if, by connecting with a new tonga road right into Dalhousie, part of the traffic of that station could be secured. Either of these improvements and the quickening up of the very sluggish train service between Amritsar and Pathankot would bring Dalhousie as near or nearer Lahore than Simla.

GOVERNMENT RIGHTS IN LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have previously tried to show that the State in India was not the proprietor of the soil before the British rule, and that the British Government became the universal landlord of the country through ignorance of the rights of the ryots, and on account of its accepting the maxims and practices of the tyrannical native rulers who just preceded the English conquerors. All we can assert as undeniable, is that both Hindu and Mahomedan authorities have always recognised a strong right in land of some kind . . certainly, however, the governments of that time did and the native governments of the present day do, make a claim to be landlords of all land ; but they should rather base such a claim on conquest and the disorders of later times, than any of these ancient authorities"—Baden Powell. No doubt, the act of the British Government may be justified by legal or logical subtleties, but not by liberal statesmanship. Permanent and far-reaching changes were effected by this single act. "A great revolution in landed property and an entire subversion of the ancient institutions have taken place under our Government"—John Briggs. The question is, however, not what ought to have been done in those days, but what is the best thing now to be done. Let us remember the past only to learn lessons for our guidance in the future.

First of all, I humbly beg to lay down the proposition that the State in India should cease to be the universal landlord of the country. It is impossible for a large state to manage its huge property with efficiency. The profits must fall short of those made by private owners. "The crown lands of Great Britain do not at present afford the fourth part of the rent, which could probably be drawn from them, if they were the property of private persons."—Adam Smith. The reason is obvious. The State does not carry on its business through partners, relatives or shareholders but it has to employ officers and servants drawing regular salaries and not much interested in the result. In the case of private persons, their self-interest prompts them to make as much profit as possible. "We know what can be done by private ownership where the law leaves it unfettered, but the experience we have of State management is not encouraging. The cause seems to be that in state management there is the minimum of private interest with the danger of maximum of jobbery."—Cobden Club Essays.

Again, the nature of rent enhances the difficulty of management by the State. The rent varies with the times and seasons, with the fields and their situations, with the condition of roads and harbours, and with the ability of the cultivators and the industry of the cultivators. Differences in all these items slide into one another by insensible gradations and it is difficult to provide rules for them in any possible classification. Nobody can pronounce with certainty what fixed rent any particular field will afford to pay for a series of years, or even for a few years. It is extremely difficult to calculate the average produce of a number of years, which is a necessary element in the present system of fixing results. "As a matching pair and simile, it (the ryotwari mode of assessment) is as impossible one ; the average produce can never be ascertained."—Baden Powell.

Besides, the rent can be fixed by custom or competition. Rents, solely customary, will violate Ricardo's theory of rent. The cultivators of fertile fields will be gainers, those of bad ones will be losers unless the price of the produce is increased to that extent. But if a land-tax be imposed on all cultivated land, however moderate that tax may be, it will be a tax on produce, and will therefore raise the price of produce.—Ricardo. If the prices are not raised the fields on the margin of cultivation will go out of cultivation, or must be cultivated at a loss.

In India, the rents cannot be fixed by competition. Competition can be among tenants, and not among landlords, the State being the only landlord. This one-sided competition reduces the position of tenants at a disadvantage. The State has the monopoly of land, and like all monopolies, it is mischievous. "If all the land of the country belonged to one person, he could fix the rent at his pleasure. The whole people would be dependent on his will for the necessaries of life, and he might make what conditions he chose. This is the actual state of things in those Oriental kingdoms in which the land is considered the property of the State. Rent is then confounded with taxation, and the despot may exact the utmost which the unfortunate cultivators have to give. Indeed, the exclusive possessor of the land of a country could not well be other than despot of it."—J. S. Mill. Thus, if the lands are owned by the State, there are the evils of mismanagement and monopoly. There are also chances and opportunities of corruption and oppression by the Government servants. The evil is aggravated on account of the Government being foreign.

Again, the Government, by reserving proprietary rights in land withholds from an agricultural people their chief source of wealth. The nation can never hope to be prosperous as long as the lands are owned by the State and the people are but tenants. The elements of national prosperity are wanting in a country whose principal resource is Agriculture and that agriculture is in the hands of a thriftless and poverty-stricken peasantry, who are weighed down with heavy charges, and whose life and labours are not cheered by the charm and strength inspired by the sense of property."—Indian Economics.

At present, the people have no suitable object of investment for their savings. The most natural, delightful, tangible, productive and secure of all investments is monopolised by the State. The people, therefore, invest their savings into ornaments, Government Stock and Savings Banks. But these modes, though tolerably secure, are not paying. The wealth of the country remains almost idle and unused. It is not utilised where it is most wanted. The agriculturists are generally without any capital. "No fact in the economic condition of this country arrests attention more forcibly than the contrast presented by the hoardes of unused capital stored up in the vaults of the Presidency and other Exchange Banks, and the high premium Government securities command on one side, and on the other, the utter paralysis of industry in rural India, due to the poverty of the resources of the classes engaged in the production of wealth."—Indian Economics.

In the present state of things, the ryots can never feel that interest in land which induces a cultivator to exert himself to the utmost in the fertilisation of his land, and to invest his capital in permanent improvements and decorations. He feels his position insecure and is always afraid of increase in assessment. A period of thirty years is too small in the eternity of time to repay the cultivator, the benefit of his improvements. Though the Government may assure him that his improvements will not be in vain, the ryot cannot put implicit faith in the assurance. He can conceive nothing more harassing to an owner than a demand by the State to participate in the fruits of his purchase, for though, nominally the law may give him the results of his own industry, and only claim what is said not so to result, a man so situated is sure to consider himself robbed, and his position will be a fruitful cause of discouragement to others."—Cobden Club Essays.

The Government should alienate its present rights in land as landlords. The present cultivators should not, of course, be deprived of their existing rights, if they are to give up the lands, they must be fully compensated. Better if they purchase the lands. Let them pay the purchase-money by instalments if they like. They may be assisted by temporary agricultural banks which will have the security of the lands for their advancements. Or the, permanent and ever increasing rents may be commuted into rents terminable after a number of years. It may be also expedient to turn farmers into proprietors of less acres. It is not necessary that this change should be effected at once. The final aim should be kept in view and the measures should be directed to that end. There should be no violent description of the economical relations of the different classes of the society. The shock of revolution should be felt as little as possible. The claim of the Government should be based on the principles of taxation common to the whole of India. Individual, rather than communal property should be encouraged. "Our own view of the matter is that, while respecting all existing ancient rights, there should be no artificial discouragement to the growth of absolute property in land. Land gains in every way, and loses nothing by being made the absolute property of the owner. . . It (the British Government) should withdraw from its position as Landlord, and look upon the land tax as a tax like any other monopoly taxes."—Indian Economics.

The land should pass into the hands of those who are intelligent and enterprising, and who have capital at their command. Such men only can make the land yield the maximum of crop. There should be freedom of trade in all kinds of property. Thereby only, the wealth of a nation is increased. There should be no wide distinction between immoveable and moveable property. Land should not be in a stagnant condition as it is at present. "In an economical point of view, the best system of landed property is that in which land is most completely an object of commerce ; passing readily from hand to hand when a buyer can be found to whom it is worth while to offer a greater sum for the land, than the value of the income drawn from it by its existing possessor. . . . The breaking up of entails the cheapening of the transfer of property, in a state of freedom, to pass out of hands which make little of it into those which can make more ; . . . above all, the acquisition of a fixed interest in the soil by the cultivators of it ; all these things are as real and some of them as great improvements in production, as the invention of the spinning-jenny or the steam-engine."

The reform is no doubt radical, but the disease is deadly. Again, it is proposed, not to create an artificial institution but rather to do away with an unnatural institution. We have simply to revert to the old and natural state of things. We have to substitute another system of forces for the present system which has miserably failed. The past history and prosperity of India are in favour of the reform. The principles of Modern Political Economy confirm it. I had sent a rough outline of this essay to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, for his perusal and opinion. He replied "I have received your letter and read it with interest. Your whole argument may be very well applicable to a country of Native Government, and when all its resources are at its own command and for its own benefit."

It may be urged this is a gigantic reform and it is impracticable. But many states have accomplished similar gigantic reforms. The emancipation of the serfs in Russia and the creation of peasant proprietors in France and Germany are very good instances. It only requires statesmanship and philanthropy to grasp the importance of the problem which deals with the poverty of millions of human souls. No, earthly efforts should be spared to achieve the object if once the soundness of the argument is granted.—Yours, &c.,

ALPHA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, when Mr. Alex McKenzie, chairman of the Board of directors, occupied the chair The following accounts for the year, ending 31st December last, were submitted for adoption :—

Your Directors beg to submit copies of audited balance sheet and profit and loss account, made up to 31st December, 1900, from which you will perceive that the Company has earned during the year under review a net profit of Rs. 71,657-7-4, which, added to the balance of last year, Rs. 6,710-1-2, gives a total of Rs. 77,773-8-6, out of which an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 8,750 (equal to Rs. 5 per share) was declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1900, leaving a balance of Rs. 69,023-8-6 available for distribution, which your Directors recommend should be apportioned as follows :—Rs. 21,875 in payment of a dividend for she last half-year at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share ; Rs. 15,988-7-1, depreciation Rs. 14,000, carried to reserve fund account, which added to the last balance of Rs. 2,29,000 will then amount to Rs. 2,43,000 Rs. 5,000, Funds for equalizing dividends which will then amount to Rs. 10,000, Rs. 12,100-1-5, balance to be carried to next year's account. Two of your Directors (Messrs. H. Kreis and J. W. Hepworth) retire from Office under clause 88 of the Articles of Association, and are eligible for re-election.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Anderson the accounts and the directors' report were received and adopted. It was resolved that a dividend for the last half year at the rate of Rs. 12 1-2 per share be declared. Two of the directors, Messrs—Kreis and J. W. Hepworth, who retired by rotation, were re-elected.

The chairman then stated that in order to encourage employes of the company it was necessary that a sum, not exceeding one month's pay, be given to deserving employes of the company, for they worked very hard, and it would be well in the interest of the company if they gave such encouragement to their employes. On the motion of Mr. J.P. Chrystal, seconded by Mr. H. Greves, it was decided that a sum not exceeding one month's pay at the discretion of the secretary and manager, be voted to such deserving employes as he may suggest and the directors approve.

Mr. Charles E. Nixon was re-elected auditor of the company for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 225. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, directors and secretary and manager of the company for their able manner in conducting the affairs of the company. The proceedings were then brought to a close.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India in Council has been pleased to appoint H E Genl Sir A P Palmer, K C B Comdr-Chief of H M's Forces in India, to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India.

H E Genl Sir A P Palmer has on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office as an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl under the usual salute.

The services of Capt E C MacLeod, I M S, Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Major F J Drury, M B, I M S Bengal, Professor of Pathology in the Medical College, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 1st May 1901, granted privilege leave for twenty days with furlough out of India for fifteen months and thirteen days in continuation.

Capt L Rogers, M D, F R C S, I M S Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology in the Medical College Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Major F J Drury, M B, I M S Bengal, or until further order.

The services of Capt A M Doveton, 1st Bo Inft, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 28th Nov 1900.

The services of Major A. T. H. Newnham, Cant Mag of Nasirabad are placed at the disposal of the Gov of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh for employment as a Cant Magte.

Mr. G. W. Shaw, I. C. S, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Adamson, or until further orders.

Capt T. S. Barton 2nd Bengal Inf, offg Cant Mag Barrackpore and Dum Dum is confirmed as a Cant Mag with effect from the 10th Nov 1900.

Lieut F. S. Walker 29nd Bo Inft, offg Ass Cant Mag Rawalpindi, is confirmed as a Cant Mag. with effect from the 4th Feb 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Capt C. M. R. Coles 37th Dogras Regt of Bengal Inf, which were placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment on famine duty by Notification N. 318-342-F., dated the 13th Dec 1900, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Comm-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 30th Oct 1900.

The services of Capt R. C. Eye 23rd Punjob Regt of Bengal Pioneers which were placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment on famine duty by Notification No 81-34-29-F, dated the 11th Jan 1900, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Comder-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 1st Jan 1900.

The services of Lieut E W C Ridgeway, 2nd (Prince of Wales Own) Gurkha Rifles Regt, which were placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment on famine duty by Notification No 77o-F., dated the 10th April 1900, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comder-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 13th Nov 1900.

The services of Capt A P Shewell, 33rd Regt of Bo Inft which were placed at the disposal of

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Sunday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan, and slightly to briskly in Upper India, and has fallen slightly to briskly in Ceylon. The changes elsewhere have been small. The storm in the Arabian Sea is at considerable distance from the coast and is apparently advancing north-westwards. It has given rain in West coast districts and South India and heavy falls have been reported from some stations. Mormugao has received four and half inches, Goa four, Belgaum two and half, and Wellington, Trivandrum, Trichinopoly, Bijapur, and Sholapur from one to two inches. Practically no rain has fallen in Northern India. The temperature is in moderate to large defect in Punjab and west of North Western Provinces and in moderate to large excess in Bengal and Burma. It is in defect in the Peninsular, the defect being considerable to very large in Deccan, Aetar, South of Central Provinces, South-East of Peninsula, and also in Ceylon. The mean temperature was from 8 to 12 degrees below normal at Akola, Amraoti, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelley.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Berar and at Jacobabad, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jabbalpore and Saugor and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds on the Malabar Coast show a tendency to cyclonic circulation while variable breezes or calms prevail over the rest of the country. The rainfall has been fresh to strong on the Malabar Coast and moderate to light in other places.

Both the day and night temperatures are in very large defect of the normal in many places; but at Karachi they are 8° in excess. In Berar and Central Provinces the maximum deficiency exceeds 20°. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Sirsa.

Humidity has increased considerably in several places and the skies continue densely clouded almost every where.

Light to moderate showers have fallen at Jhansi, Poona, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Secunderabad and Bellary; and a few drops at Nazapatam, Cochin, Mangalore, Malegaon and Indore.

The disturbance noticed in yesterday's report appears to be approaching the West Coast. Sea is reported to be very rough at Karwar, Calicut and Cochin, where it is tremendous this morning. The weather on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Cochin is squally and very unsettled. Light local showers are probable in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast, and at a few stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·768
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·725
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	91·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of wind	SSE, SSW, ENE, S, SSW, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours ..... miles	224
Fall of rain	0·04
Total fall during month	0·04
" year	0·73
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th April 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,16,000	2,85,000	4,000	4,05,000
Or per mile of Railway	252	618	9	879
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	11,03,025	25,67,264	42,594	40,13,883
Total for 14 weeks ..	12,19,025	28,52,264	44,594	44,21,883
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,656	2,50,512	1,715	3,73,883
Per mile of Ry. do.	294	543	4	811
Total to corresponding date do.	14,03,578	39,85,771	—10,771	53,78,578

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 34,117
Decrease to date ..... " 9,51,695

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th April 1901, on 1641·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,25,000	4,05,000	7,000	5,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	76	247	4	327
For previous 13 weeks of half year	16,50,029	49,24,196	75,941	66,50,166
Total for 14 weeks...	17,75,029	53,29,193	82,941	71,87,166
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,743	4,08,857	7,789	5,27,389
Per mile of Ry. do.	67	249	5	321
Total to corresponding date do. ..	15,75,138	67,07,962	53,134	83,11,581

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 9,611
Decrease to date ..... " 11,51,418

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PRALL—April 24, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain C B Prall, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

WILSON—April 26, at 9, Pretoria Street, Calcutta, the wife of T Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GOODALL—FERGUSON—April 8, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev Mr Menzies, Robert William Goodall, Bank of Upper India, to Teresa Emily, third daughter of the late John Ferguson, of Mussoorie.

MURGALROYD—HOWARTH—April 24, at the Mechanics Institute, Huzar, by the Rev Father Lewis, G Murgalroyd, Esq, to Georgina Theresa, the only daughter of Mrs Barnard and step-daughter of T Barnard, Esq, late of the E I Railway.

DEATH.

ST. ROMAINE—April 20, at Umballa, Clare Sybil, the dearly loved infant daughter of Eugene and Ada St Romaine, aged 1 year, 1 month and 3 days.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1901.

THE STATE OF CHINA.

As we stated yesterday, there is every probability of our troops in China being further reduced consequent on the declared desire of France and Germany to reduce their forces there. The Powers have evidently grown weary in well-doing. Otherwise there is nothing to account for the reduction of troops. Nothing of practical value has been achieved. Order has not been restored; nor have the terms of the indemnity been enforced. The Chinaman is too wily for the European. He succeeds in wasting our time to his own advantage. When the long-deferred expedition marched against Pao-ting-fu, it reached the Shansi boundary without meeting any opposition, Liu Kwang-ting having withdrawn his forces. No sooner had the French and German troops, who were sent out in this expedition, commenced their jubilations over the easy rout of the enemy then Liu's troops were found to have returned and occupied fresh positions. Then came the opportunity for a "show," but the French who with a like number of Germans had formed the expedition, "obedient to instructions," avoided hostilities. The French General, Bailloud, was ready to act, but was ordered, at the last moment, to refrain, pending the consideration of renewed remonstrances. As a consequence presumably, large bodies of Boxers in the neighbourhood of Pao-ting-fu recommenced depredations, and again held out threats against the Christians. The Germans went on with the work cut out for them, and had a particularly lively time on Tuesday last, when they drove the Chinese back into Suensi with heavy loss, capturing four flags and four guns. From this morning's telegrams we learn that the Germans advanced in four columns, and of these three were heavily engaged for two successive days, Major Muchlenfels columns being stubbornly resisted for eleven hours. How hard-pressed they must have been may be gathered from the statement that it became necessary for the French to act on the defensive and protect the German flank. It is a matter for regret that Count von Waldersee did not send more of his own troops or some of ours. The policy of ordering soldiers, whom they have placed under the command of a generalissimo, not to fight is the height of absurdity and may one day lead to disaster.

The fact that marauders are becoming bolder and have attacked transport junks shows how necessary was the expedition, even two months ago, when Count von Waldersee first mooted it. All was ready for action when the orders were received to delay. No one seems to understand the reason for the postponement or abandonment, whichever it may be, wrote the "Standard's" correspondent, but the popular impression, not unnaturally, was that the Chinese had climbed down. "They may have made a pretence of so doing, in order to gain time for themselves and lose it for us. They are well aware that, if the departure of the Column is delayed for a few weeks, the snow will be melting and the mountain roads will become almost impassable for guns, etc.; their object therefore, is to delay it at all costs." It seemed very possible to him, however, that the orders for mobilisation had been countermanded for other reasons. Count von Waldersee was beginning to realise that a force equal to capturing Pekin might not be sufficient to encounter successfully Chinese Regulars among the mountain fastnesses which honeycomb the route to Shensi and the South-West. That may be, but if the allies are to enforce the demands of the Powers they must be prepared to stay where they are for some time yet. A new edict has been issued appointing a Board to inquire into the necessity for reforms, but that is not sufficient surety for future good behaviour. Those on the spot see the necessity for increased activity rather than for any relaxation. And the same correspondent, from whom we have already quoted, gives it as his opinion that the time has arrived for firmer action in the Yang-tse Valley. He tells the Government that the Viceroys have been given a free hand long enough, and, however much we may rely upon them, the fact remains that, while preserving order locally, they are furnishing the Court with every necessary, and with the means of prolonging the struggle indefinitely. Arms and ammunition of all kinds are being sent northwards, in obedience to the Dowager's impatient demands, and the fact that the Viceroys quietly handed the Woosung Forts and Arsenal over to us is no proof whatever that they are intending to play still further into our hands. The only possible key to the situation is to cut off supplies, and this can only be effected through the Yang-tse. "We have allowed several of the Boards to be re-established in Pekin," he adds, "and the result is that the Board of Revenue recently furnished Tung-Fu-hsian and Prince Tuan with over a million taels for their troops. We now learn that another board is to be commissioned to pass on the tribute rice, which is expected when the port opens, to these same troops, rice being urgently needed. It is an absolute farce to let this sort of thing go on, and expect the Chinese voluntarily to come forward and put things right by restoring the Government and faithfully carrying out the undertakings to which the Emperor may attach his signature."

With the exception of Sir Robert Hart all resident writers are in favour of coercive measures and deprecate the reduction of the forces. While the Powers talk of withdrawal, it is not to be supposed that the Court will return to Peking. The Powers go on shilly-shallying knowing full well that an expedition whose object shall be to capture the fugitive Court is highly desirable. Whether this be undertaken, a new Emperor enthroned or a Board of Administration instituted we can look for nothing but disturbances and disorder. The Court is merely keeping up a semblance of authority at Si-ngan-fu, but, as has been said again and again, it can exercise no influence beyond the small circle of officials who retain their seals of office and their attendant nominal dignity. It is true the course of the Powers is beset with many difficulties. The progress of an expedition in search of the Court would be opposed at every step, and the expenditure of both blood and money would be enormous. The appointment of a new Emperor or a Board of Administration would be received with immediate opposition. The only alternative left is to endeavour to cut off the Court's supplies. And this too is a plan which is beset with difficulties. While the Powers talk of withdrawal nothing will be done, for Chinese diplomatists are fully aware they need not trouble themselves until we settle our own quarrels. Russia, France and America practically stand aloof from any further expeditions, and the lion's share of the work falls to Germany. Our men, however, have not been idle, and the force under Colonel Radford on Saturday week rendered a very good account of itself at Funing. True, they had only a band of robbers to contend against, but the band was a thousand strong. In the first instance, the usual mistake of under-valuing the enemy was made, and Major Browning was sent with a handful of Punjabis against them. Their leader was killed and the little force was driven back to await reinforcements which only served to disperse their opponents. If there is to be an expedition to Si-ngan-fu, Count Waldersee will require more troops than he has at his disposal, not fewer. The existing state of affairs is altogether unsatisfactory, and succeeding months do not seem to bring us perceptibly nearer to a solution of the problem.

DECLINE OF THE COSSACKS.

THE results of a recent official inquiry into the causes of the decline in numbers of the Cossacks of the Don seem to show that the decrease of the Cossack population which has alarmed the Russian authorities is due to the rigid military system which prevails among these people. While the compulsory military service elsewhere throughout Russia is tempered by exemptions, no Cossack is permitted to escape service. Every man among them has, moreover, to provide his own horse and equipment, rifles and ammunition alone being supplied by the Government. The effect of this system has been to completely change the organization of Cossack life. Where their land was formerly common property the system of private ownership has had to be introduced and with that change has come the moneylender to whom land has been mortgaged to provide for the military obligations, the burden of which has been steadily increasing. Formerly the Cossack was able to provide for all his necessities out of the land; but the advent of the moneylender and the system of mortgaging land has led to the impoverishment of the soil. Anxious to get as much out of it in a short time as possible, the lessee has in many cases taken too much with consequent loss of fertility. This has seriously affected cattle rearing and more especially horse breeding. According to evidence given before the Commission, the Cossack forty years ago sowed and reaped where he liked, and as much as he liked, but he confined himself to the requirements of his family. The land that remained over was utilised for grazing purposes. He bred his own horse for military service, made his own saddle and wore his every-day clothes on active duty and had no use for money. His farm provided him with all that he needed. He led a semi-nomadic existence. Civilization in the shape of railways came to him and with that came the need for money, while at the same time the military demands upon him increased. All these causes have partly contributed to change the whole mode of life of the Cossack of the Don and coincident with the change has occurred a decline in the population. The Cossacks of the Don are but one branch of the warlike tribes which bear the name that is associated with their particular qualities as irregular cavalry. The Cossacks, both of the Dneiper and the Don, have always been capable fighters and have struggled notably for freedom and independence. Those of the Dneiper had a powerful military organization which was abolished by Peter the Great, after the revolt of Mazeppa, who joined the forces of Charles XII of Sweden. Their brethren of the Don have, always had more direct connection with the Russian Empire; yet they too have frequently broken out into insurrection. After revolts in the seventeenth century they were gradually brought under a more rigid military discipline. They were exempted from taxes, a privilege they still enjoy, and beside the land which was their joint property they had communal rights of hunting and fishing. The changes which have taken place during the last thirty years have compelled the Cossacks to split up their land into individual portions with an effect that has been generally prejudicial. Cultivation is backward, the people employing to-day the same methods that obtained among them a hundred years ago. The condition of the Cossack has been made much worse by the fresh military calls made upon him, and he is precluded by his obligations of service from taking up any industry beyond the limits of his own commune. The report of the Commission shows conclusively the condition to which absolute militarism may reduce a people.

PROSPERITY IN EGYPT.

THE evacuation of Egypt is brought before Parliament during every session, but those members whose souls thirst for information as to the date when our forces shall be withdrawn never get a definite reply. If one may judge from the report on the trade of Egypt during last year our withdrawal would be attended with direful results to the native population. Under British protection, the condition of the Egyptian cultivator has materially improved. In the days before the occupation, the poorer cultivators, like their Indian brethren, were at the mercy of the usurers. The water was unfairly distributed, and the crop was usually disposed of long before it was gathered, and the cultivator was seldom able to reap the benefit of an advance in price. Those days have passed away—let us hope for ever—and the cultivator is in so good a position now that he is holding back his store of cotton for higher prices. This is the more remarkable as the Nile flood of 1899 was the lowest on record, and the consequent scarcity of water during the summer of 1900 appreciably diminished the size of the cotton crop which has just been reaped. The evils arising from low floods will be greatly lessened in future by the large dams now in course of construction. In view of the recent crisis in the cotton trade it is not surprising to hear of huge speculations on the part of several Egyptian firms, and the report mentions that there is a too great tendency to speculate in the shares of newly-floated companies, which rose to an exaggerated price and afterwards collapsed. There are also outward and visible signs of prosperity and development in the towns. The shipping of Alexandria has made great strides, and there have been remarkable extensions of buildings during the past three years. The British Vice-Consul recommends manufacturers to foster the markets which will expand as the circumstances of the fellaheen improve. Moreover, large public works are about to be constructed, and in time a new market will be gradually developed in the Soudan. The manufactured articles in greatest demand are textiles, metal goods, and machinery, but there are other articles in which British manufacturers might easily increase their trade. The report concludes with a reference to the now old complaint that British merchants do not send representatives able to speak foreign languages abroad, and Mr. Alban, Vice-Consul, says they should be sent to Egypt at frequent intervals to study the requirements of the market. At the present time not nearly enough English commercial travellers visit Egypt.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

PERHAPS in the whole annals of the Commons no Bill has had a more interesting history than that to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Bill was first introduced about fifty years ago, but for several years the opposition offered was such that it was thrown out with large majorities. In 1875 it passed through the lower house and from that year to 1886 it was brought up some ten or eleven times, passed the Commons, and was rejected by the Lords. In 1896, however, it passed through the Lords, several members of the Royal Family voting in favour of it, but for some reason which has never been made clear, but which was probably a result of the opposition offered by the Bishops, the measure was dropped and did not receive the Queen's assent. Everything now points, however, to the Bill passing into law, a measure which will be approved by all but the Ritualistic party who have always opposed it tooth and nail. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal in almost every country in the world, except in the United Kingdom and one or two British possessions. It has always been more or less of an anomaly to most people why marriages between people closely related by blood ties such as first cousins should be legal in the United Kingdom and not those with a deceased wife's sister.

THE Corporation, yesterday, had a discussion regarding malpractices at local elections. The resolution expressing the opinion that the existing sections of the Bombay Municipal Act are not sufficient to secure purity of election and requesting the Municipal Commissioner to place before the Corporation such portions of the draft amendments of the Act as referred to elections, with a view to them being referred to a Committee for suggestions. It was also decided to draw the Commissioner's attention to the condition of the roads in the city with a view to the necessary repairs being carried out as expeditiously as possible.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward, mails of the 19th instant, left Aden at 4 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Annual Masonic Dinner of Lodge "Himalayan Brotherhood" will take place on June 10.

NO further news has been received from General Gaselee, so presumably matters have quieted down at Funing.

IN all probability the Simla-Kalka Railway will open for goods traffic in March 1903, and for passenger traffic in October 1903.

ON the night of the 13th instant a sepoy of the 2nd Kashmir Rifles on sentry at the main gate of Gilgit fort shot himself dead with his rifle. This is the second case of suicide among the men of the Kashmir Imperial Service troops at Gilgit within the last few months.

THE plague spread to four more villages in the Phillour tahsil and one each in the Garshankar and Nawashahr tahsils on the 23rd April. On the same date there were 24th fresh cases in Kapurthala State. On the 24th, 64 fresh cases were reported from the infected villages of the Jullundur district.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th March amounts to Rs. 11,160, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,992; total earnings from 1st January to 16th March shows Rs. 1,43,280, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 11,539.

THE Simla Chess Club, a small but flourishing organisation, will resume its regular meetings next month. The honorary secretary, in a circular issued to the public, says that the doors of the Club (which meets in Christ Church schoolroom), are always open to visitors to Simla who may not be able to enrol themselves as members.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th March, amounts to Rs. 4,480, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,112; the total earnings from 1st January to 16th March shows Rs. 44,060, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 18,892.

THE s. s. Venus, Captain J. Morgan, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Calcutta, experienced strong N.-W. Winds, west side of Ceylon, and then fine. The Captain also reports that on the 18th instant the chief officer of the vessel Mr. Whitton, died of heart disease and was buried at sea.

GENERAL GASELEE.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

(BY FREDERIC COLEMAN.)

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE is not only an experienced soldier, but a far-seeing and able diplomat as well. The work which was placed in his hands when he was sent to China last year and given command of the British forces in that part of the world was of such character as would necessitate the exercise, on his part, of the combined military knowledge of the soldier and the judicial ability of the statesman.

That the selection of General Gaselee for such an important post was an exceedingly wise one is shown by the history of events in the Far East during the last eight months.

General Gaselee is the son of a clergyman. He entered the Army in 1863 at the early age of seventeen, joining the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He fought through the Abyssinian campaign of 1867 and later, in 1889, after an extended staff service with the Bombay Corps, he again saw fighting on the North-west border. He was in command of the 2nd Brigade of the Tirah expedition in 1897, and as a reward for his successful management of the forces under him on that expedition he was knighted in 1898, and appointed an Aide-de-camp to the Queen.

When the Boxer troubles last June made it evident that an Indian contingent must be sent to China, General Gaselee had held the post of Quarter-master-General in India for two years. The Government, cognisant of his tact and moderation, both of which qualities were extremely necessary in a Commander-in-Chief of a contingent in an army composed of the troops of half a dozen Powers, gave him the local rank of Lieutenant-General, and placed him at the head of the British Army in China.

General Gaselee arrived in Tientsin after the storming and capture of the native city, on July 13th and 14th. He found a very serious condition of affairs.

After the battle referred to in the foregoing paragraph, the Chinese had retired a few miles up the Pei Ho to a position in and near the town of Pei Tsang. There they were daily perfecting their fortifications, receiving reinforcements, and experiencing a general recuperation from their disastrous defeat at Tientsin. This was looked upon by most persons who were in Tientsin at that time as a most deplorable condition of affairs. On all sides one could here severe criticism of General Dorwood, the British General in command, because he had not taken advantage of the complete demoralisation of the enemy after July 14th and pressed on to relieve the besieged Legations and foreigners in Peking.

Finally, the representatives of the Press were given to understand that General Dorwood had instructions to await the arrival of General Gaselee.

At the time General Gaselee came to Tientsin the Russian forces in their camp west of the city numbered 6,000 odd. Admiral Alexieff, who was in command of the Russian army, had left Tientsin for Port Arthur, there to supervise the movements and distribution in Manchuria of the thousands of troops from Odessa, originally intended for Tientsin, which were being diverted to Newchwang and other points in Manchuria.

I had it from one of his staff that he was inexorably opposed to a movement of the allies toward Peking before the end of the rainy season, which did not usually terminate until the middle of August was past.

The Japanese had transported over one-third of the twenty-two thousand men they had planned to send to Tientsin, and the British and American forces, which were not far from equal numerically, numbered from six to seven thousand all told. The French troops, of which there were about eight hundred, had more than once, at that early date, demonstrated that they were unworthy to be counted in a summary of the fighting power of the expedition. The Germans, Austrians, and Italians did not average one hundred men each.

As Japan had entered on the Peking campaign upon an understanding with the British Government regarding her "expense account," as a correspondent would term it, it was hardly to be expected that the Japanese would act independently of the British forces under any circumstances.

Those of us who sat in Tientsin and shook our heads for over three weeks of unnecessary delay in starting Peking-ward, had learned even at that time that Russian policy placed two objects before the relief of Peking in rank of importance. First, Russian interests in Manchuria had to be protected. Europe is learning day by day how important Russia considered that question. Second, Russia believed that the paramount issue in North China was the necessity of forming an expedition of sufficient strength to create a military impression on China such as that nation would never forget. The relief of the little band of heroes, for such they proved themselves, was a matter of minor importance to Russian policy.

It was not to be wondered at that we looked forward to the advent of General Gaselee with more than usual interest. What would he do? Would he be in favour of a policy of delay, or would he realise the chances that lessened every day that the Relief Expedition would find the besieged Legations alive when it reached Peking?

The General arrived at Tientsin in the morning. By night our fears had been allayed and our hopes realised. We heard many a story of his indignation at the lack of preparation and the evident absence of determination on the part of the Allies to relieve Peking at all hazards, but those stories were unofficial and need not be quoted. Suffice it to say, General Gaselee was responsible for the advance of the allied forces of the Peking Relief Expedition on Pei Tsang at as early a date as August 4th. Tardy as was the start, without General Gaselee at the helm it would not have moved when it did.

We are now in a position to look cooly upon the result of the expedition. The Allies found the foreigners still alive in Peking on August 14th. There never was a moment when the correspondents in the field really considered the Legations massacred, although but few who accompanied the expedition were not alive to to the serious possibility that we might be too late when we reached the Imperial City. That people in England were informed that the Legations were massacred was no fault of the correspondents at the front. Let that error or series of errors rest on the Shanghai Liar, the Twentieth Century Ananias, who was the father of the falsifications.

We know now that the besieged were not starving when relieved, or even short of food and water. They may have been short of various commodities, but those who dined in the compound of the British Legation on the night of August 14th know there was no starvation thereabouts.

But what did we know of the conditions of the besieged prior to the relief? Messages from Sir Claude MacDonald and Sir Robert Hart before we left Tientsin told us early in July that food and ammunition were running short, and that relief must come before the end of the month or be too late.

The statement that the Legations could not have held out forty-eight hours longer than they did call forth much criticism as being exaggerated, yet it was made by certain men among the besieged who generally know what they are talking about.

At all events, General Gaselee was responsible for the arrival of the Allies in Peking at the date they finally did reach that city, which reflects much credit on his action in pushing the expedition forward, whether or not its arrival a week later would have achieved the same result.

So much for General Gaselee's dash and enterprise when such characteristics are called upon. But important as military skill is to military operation, it was not more so in China last year than were coolness, sound judgment, and tact. More than once during the march to Peking, the days of preparation for it, and the days which followed its successful termination did the judicial ability of the General make itself felt in international councils. It was most unfortunate that General Gaselee was south on a tour of inspection at the time of the Tientsin siding dispute of recent date, although no complaint could be made of the action of General Barrow in that matter.

In General Barrow, General Gaselee had a Chief of Staff of rare judgment, and one who has laboured hard and well to assist his superior in the arduous duties of the Chinese campaign.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HEAVY FIGHTING IN CHINA.

GERMAN ACTION.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Later official despatches state that the Germans from Paotingfu advanced in four columns and all were engaged on the 23rd and 24th instant, three of them heavily. Major Muchlenfel's column was stubbornly resisted for eleven hours, Major Muchenfels, two officers and sixteen men being wounded and two killed.

Another column captured eleven old and two new quick-firing guns and had fourteen casualties.

The French consented to act on the defensive, protecting the German flank.

The columns are now returning.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A PARTY OF COLONIALS SURPRISED BY BOERS.

A GALLANT RESISTANCE.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Twenty five Colonials have been surprised by 400 Boers, fifteen miles from Kroonstad. The Colonials resisted for eight hours when their ammunition was exhausted and they surrendered, fourteen being killed and others wounded.

A TRAIN DERAILED BY BOERS.

The Boers derailed an ambulance train on the 25th instant to the South of Pretoria and blew up a train with horses near Springfontein.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the English Mails of 19th instant, left for Bombay at 4 p.m. yesterday.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, P. W. D.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Mr. A. Brereton, Director, of Railway Traffic, Public Works Department, has been appointed to act for Mr. Upcott, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Deparment, during his absence on leave.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORGANISED SCOUTS.

A scheme for the formation of Organised Scouts in connection with the Indian Army is now taking shape. The Corps is likely to consist of two small battalions of Gurkhas to replace one of the existing Native Infantry Battalions.

Major-General Cummins proceeds home on leave on return from China.

Captain Rowley, 1st Middlesex Regiment, officiates as D. A. A. G. Bangalore, vice Rosher on leave.

Lieutenant Robertson, 1st Black Watch, joins the South African Constabulary. Captain Thomas, Merwara Battalion, has been granted six months' leave home.

Major-General Wodehouse, recently selected to command a 1st class district, will remain at Secunderabad, having been formally posted there.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke, I. M. S., Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, proceeds to Calcutta to take up the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hamilton, I. M. S., on return from China, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel P. Connell, R. A. M. C., as Principal Medical Officer, Peshawar District.

Native Mountain Artillery—2nd-Lieutenant H. G. Boone, No. 18 Company, Eastern Division to be Subaltern in No. 10 Native Mountain Battery; 2nd Lieutenant Byrne, No. 15 Company, Eastern Division, and Lieutenant Henderson, No. 1 Company, Western Division, to be Subalterns in No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.

The undermentioned Majors have passed their examination and are tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Short and Major Paget, Royal Horse Artillery; Major E.C. Stanton, and Major Appleton, Royal Engineers; Major G.M. Mackenzie, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Major Scott, Lancashire Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers have passed their examination and are tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment: Major Maconochy, 3rd Sikhs; Captain Cartwright, 6th Bombay Cavalry; Major C. E. Belli-Bivar, 7th Bombay Lancers; Major Hartigan, 12th Bombay Infantry.

With regard to the training of Mounted Infantry in India, there will probably be four centres formed where selected ponies will be permanently stationed. These will be used during the cold season for training British troops, and during the summer months for Native infantry. The men will be taken from regiments for instruction, no separate Mounted Infantry Corps being formed. This is following the plan adopted at home.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS APRIL 29.—Forsyth, Lieut, Bombay, R. F. A. on duty from China.

Allan, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay Worcestershire Regiment on duty from Aldershot.

Craven, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, 7th Hussars, on duty from Aldershot.

Bennett, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, Worcestershire Regiment, on duty from Aldershot.

Weekes, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, 2nd West India Regiment, on duty from Aldershot.

Lewis, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, Worcestershire Regiment, on duty from Aldershot.

Porter, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras, 24th Madras Infantry on leave from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES APRIL 29.—Blanneshassel, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay, R. A. M. C. on leave to Simla.

Crichton, Lieutenant, Bombay 3rd Bombay Light Infantry on duty to Deolali.

Gover, Lieutenant, Bombay, Cheshire Regiment on duty to Deolali.

Turner, Captain, Bombay, Suffok Regiment on duty to Deolali.

Murphy, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. A. M.C. on duty to Peshawar.

Griffiths, Major, Bombay, R. A. M. C, on leave to Nasirabad.

In one of the first blue-books published by the Punjab Government since "Lord Curzon's razor" came into operation, the Lieutenant-Governor's "remarks" occupy just five and a half lines.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas have offered to place at the disposal of the Municipality a sum of Rs. 5,000 on behalf of a Hindoo Lady, Bai Jeverbai, widow of Mr Narsidas Dewidas, for the erection of a fountain for the use of the general public and have also offered a further sum of Rs. 1,500 for its up-keep. The ground selected for the fountain is that recovered by the filling in of a portion of the Kawasji Patel Tank. This portion of the tank was filled in about the year 1885 or earlier, with the consent of the heirs of the donors and a tablet bearing the name of the donor was placed on it in the year 1887. Two of the existing representatives of the donor, namely, Khan Bahadur Bomonji Byramji Patel and Mr. Ardeshir Byramji Patel, having been consulted by the Municipal Commissioner state that they have no objection to a fountain being erected on the site, but they desire that the existing tablet on the tank bearing Mr. Patel's name should be preserved.

UNVEILING THE PORTRAIT OF THE LATE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, APRIL 29.

A large gathering of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Ranade assembled at the Native General Library this morning to witness the unveiling of a portrait of the late Judge, painted by a local artist, Mr. Pimpalkare. The hall of the Library was well filled, the majority being Brahmins; but there was a great number of Mahomedans and a few Parsee gentlemen present. Mr. J. Mc Neill presided.

Dr. Bhandarkar explained the object for which they were gathered together. He then said the late Mr. Justice Ranade, whose portrait is to be unveiled this morning, spent the best years of his active life in Poona. During the 22 or 23 years that he was here his one aim, endeavour and ambition was to make Poona the leading city in India for the consideration and discussion of all problems concerning the future welfare of the country. He originated, forwarded and conducted movements of all kinds for the advancement of India—social, religious, political, economical and literary. He was an unwearied worker in the cause of social reform, was a leading member of the Religious Reform Society of Poona and assisted Poona politicians by his valuable advice. The Poona Paper Mill and Cotton and Silk Mills owed their inception to him and they were always an object of his care. He instituted series of summer lectures at Hirabag, his idea being that every educated Native should devote himself to the study of a particular subject and communicate the results to his fellows here. He originated and conducted an association for the advancement of vernacular literature. He contributed materially to the establishment of the present Deccan Vernacular Translation Society and worked unceasingly in connection with it. There was a Society of that name more than fifty years ago in Bombay, but it became defunct soon. It had, however, a sum of money deposited with the Accountant-General, Bombay, and for a long time no one claimed the money and the interest went on accumulating. It was through Mr. Ranade's efforts that the money was traced out and Government was appealed to when the amount was made over to the present Deccan Vernacular Translation Society and the interest on it, about Rs. 150 a year, made available to it. Similarly he assisted the Native General Library. The library had rooms alloted to it in the old Budhwar Wada, but in 1879 the Wada was burnt and the library had to shift for itself. Then with Mr. Ranade's efforts and influence a large amount of money was collected and Government having contributed an equal sum, this splendid building was constructed by our public spirited architect and engineer, Rao Bahadur V. B. Kanitkar. It is but fitting that Poona should show its gratitude to such a man by instituting some solid memorial, but no effort has been made hitherto. In the meanwhile, Mr. Pimpalkare, a young artist who has painted a great many portraits of dignified personages has come to our help. He has painted a portrait of Mr Ranade and presented it to the library, which is a fitting place for it, because it is resorted to by the educated people of Poona, who once having stepped into the building, the features of Mr. Ranade meeting their eyes, they will be reminded of their duty to live not for themselves, but for the community to which they belong. I now ask Mr. McNeill to unveil the portrait.

Mr. McNeill then rose and unveiled the portrait amid applause. The portrait is a very striking likeness. On re-ascending the dais Mr. McNeill said that he would not detain them that morning for a speech of any length. They all knew what the late Mr. Ranade had done, and how he had won the approval of all well-wishers of their country. In addition to the possession of qualities of a high intellectual character, he had been endowed with a sincere desire for the welfare of the country. It was of course quite natural to expect that a very great many of those present had known the late Mr. Ranade personally, and they would not only remember his actions, but his features, and even his manner of speech would be familiar to their ears. He was pleased at the tribute which they were paying to his memory—a tribute at once simple and appropriate and which required neither commentary nor explanation. He congratulated the artist, who had been inspired to contribute his own work, out of sympathy with the subject. He eulogised the picture and congratulated the committee of the library upon their possession of it.

A vote of thanks proposed to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT POONA PLEADER.

POONA, APRIL 29.

Mr. Gangaram Bhow Muske, a well-known Pleader of the Poona bar, died early this morning. The deceased was a Maharatta born in Poona of very poor parents and was an entirely self-made man and owed his position to his own exertions. In 1875 he was Sheristadar and introduced several improvements in the sanitation of the cantonment. He was the founder of the Deccan Maharatta Association for Promoting Higher Education among Maharattas. Deceased was also one of the founders of the Albert Edward Institute and gave great assistance to Government in the plague epidemic and also in the famine. His funeral was largely attended by crowds of persons of all castes and creeds.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

BELGAUM, APRIL 29.

Voters were elected to-day by the District Local Board here in reference to the Council Elections. It is believed that the voters will vote en bloc for Mr. Chatre.

MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

The sanction of the Stewards of the West of India Turf Club not having been obtained Natives will not be allowed to ride.

C. GREVILLE, Hon. Secretary.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice, per Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperatrix on the 1st May, from Victoria dock No. 9. Medical inspection at the dock on 1st May at 7-15 a.m. sharp. Native servants and ayah's must be at the Princes Dock disinfecting shed, at 6 a.m. with all their luggage:—

Adams Revd M D, Mrs and two children
Adams Mr
Arnott Lt R for Aden
Hattie Miss and two children
Baumann Revd A W
Cameron Mr C
Cane Mr G N and Mrs
Child Mr and Mrs from Aden
Coxen Mrs and child
Cumming Mrs J
De Costa Miss
Elsworthy Mrs E H and child
Fabris Mr
Fitzgerald Mr
Fletcher Mr F D
Hamilton Mrs W R
Hatton Mr G
Hill Miss A G
Holms Mr J M and Mrs
Holroyd Col W R M
Huttinger Revd Ch
Johnston Mr D L
Kantzow Miss F S de
Klein Mrs J
Kirkman Mr and Mrs
Kiss Mr E J
Macdonald Mr C R
Maitland General
Mazarachi Mr G
Moore Capt F L
Moore Miss
Negroponte Mr P J
Osmond Miss H
O'Brien Mr and Mrs
O'Brien Miss
O'Brien two Masters
Rawlins Mr F K
Ringer Mr
Robertson Mrs and child
Rufener Mr C
Rufener Mr F
Scarpa Mr E
Shannan Mr C H
Stuart Mr and Mrs
Tintner Mr J
Tivoli Mr de
Vigna dal Ferro Mr
Wallace Miss
Watts Mr G K
Wegmann der Mr G Mrs
Wehle Baron
Winterbotham and nurse

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE SEASON'S PROSPECTS.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

ALTHOUGH we will have a visiting team with us this season in the South African combination, the chief interest will naturally be centred in the fight for the County Championship, which promises to be replete with excitement. The war and other causes has weakened the resources of some of the stronger counties, several players being absent in South Africa with the Yeomanry and Volunteers, while two or three of the counties, low down in the list, have received valuable recruits. This will equalise things more, and I expect there will be some startling surprises. At present there are fifteen counties in the competition, and I propose taking these in alphabetical order.

DERBYSHIRE.

This county will rely on most of the players who assisted last season. Altogether twenty matches will be played and Gloucestershire will be met for the first time. Mr. S. H. Wood will again Captain the side, and among the amateurs who will play regularly are Messrs. E. Maynard Ashcroft, L. G. Wright, T. A. Higson and R. Kenward. Mr. S. H. Evershed is unlikely to be able to play often, and he will be a great loss to the side. Of the pros. Storer, Bagshaw, W. Sugg, Chatterton, Hulme, Hancock and Bestwick will all be available, while further trials will be given to F. Davidson, Berwick, and Young, Humphries who kept wicket last year when Storer's hands were knocked up, has joined the bowling staff at Lord's, and will be lost to the county. The batting will be fairly strong, but unless some of the young bowlers who were given trials last year have trained on the bowling, will be very weak and is sure to militate from the success of the side.

ESSEX.

This popular county will play twenty-two games, Somerset and Worcester being the only two counties which will not be met. Mr. C. E. Green has engaged Shaw, Peel, and Trott, to coach the team and young players will be given every opportunity of good practice. Messrs. F. Q. Fane, A. J. Turner, C. McGahey, P. Perrin, H. G. Owen, A. P. Lucas, and C. Kortright will play regularly, while of the pros. Carpenter, the Russells, Ayres, Young, Mead and Reeves will be available. Two players with Indian reputations will appear in the team towards the end of the season, Mr. F. G. Turner, elder brother of A. J. Turner, who has done well in Simla cricket, and E. H. D. Sewell, the old Madras player, who will have qualified by the middle of August. The team, with all this talent available will be strong in all points of the game, and should make an excellent fight for the Championship.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The County of the Graces will have a large number of players to select the team from, but in the early part of the season they will have to take the field without Messrs. C. L. Townsend, W. S. A. Brown, F. H. B. Champion, and R. W. Rice. Twenty-four matches will be played, Hants and Leicestershire being the two counties which will not be met. Messrs. G. L. Jessop, C. O. H. Sewell, and Wrathal, Hale, Roberts, Board, and Paish will play regularly, while Mr. F. G. Robinson, an Oxford senior, Huggins of Stroud, Langdon, Spry, and Mr. O. W. T. Jessop, brother of the Captain, will all be given trials. When the full side is available in the middle of the season, Gloucestershire will have to be reckoned with.

HAMPSHIRE.

This county depends chiefly on military players, and of these no less than five—Colonel Speed, Major Poore, Captain E. R. Bradford, and Messrs C. Heseltine and E. J. M. Barret are in South Africa. Nine counties will be met as against eleven last season, a wise curtailment of the programme, considering the difficulties under which the side is compelled to take the field. Things are, however, more hopeful than last season, as two new recruits in Mr. J. G. Greig of Bombay fame, and C. B. Llewellyn the South African player, who has now the necessary qualification, will be available. In addition it is hoped that Captains E. G. Wynyard, F. W. D. Quinton, and Messrs. A. J. L. Hill, C. Robson, and D. A. Steele will be able to play regularly.

KENT.

The Hop County will have a very formidable list of players to select the team from, among them being the following: Messrs. J. R. Mason (Captain), R. O. H. Livesay, A. H. Du-Boulay, W. Rashleigh, S. H. Day, R. N. R. Blaker, E. W. Dillon, C. Baker, C. H. B. Marsham, C. J. Burnup, T. N. Perkins, W. H. Patterson, H. C. Stewart, W. M. Bradley, G. J. V. Weigall, W. L. Knowles, H. M. Braybrooke, B. D. Bannon, and J. Le. Fleming, besides the pros. A. Hearne, Blythe, Murrell, Humphries, and Huish. All these players will be available at different periods throughout the season and the county should always be well represented. Twenty-two games in all have been arranged, the only counties not met being Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire. Should the bowlers, particularly Blythe, Hearne, Murrell, and Humphreys, come up to expectations, Kent will be a difficult county to defeat, as everyone of the batsmen can be relied on to make a big score.

LANCASHIRE.

The Palatine County will depend on much the same side as last season, Briggs being the only one of the old players who will stand out. The programme will be a full one, every county being met. Trials will be given to three young players, A. Sladen, a London County player, J. J. Broughton, and H. G. Garnett. Messrs. R. H. Spooner, and J. L. Ainsworth may be able play in a few matches, but Messrs. A. C. MacLaren, C. R. Hartley, A. Eccles and A. H. Hornby of the amateurs will be available for every match, while the same applies to the pros. A. Ward, Baker, Tyldesley, Hallows, Cuttell, Mold, Lancaster, Smith, Radcliffe, and S. Webb.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The county will play on the new ground this season, which is more convenient for the town than the Aylestone-Road enclosure. All the counties will be met with the exception of Gloucester, Kent, Middlesex and Somerset. No new recruits will be available as far as I can see, but several of the young players who gave promise of training last season will be given further trials. Of the old players it is expected that Messrs. C. E. De Trafford, C. J. B. Wood, H. H. Marriott, and F. W. Stocks, and Knight, Geeson, King, Coe, Agar, the Browns, and Woodcock, will be available regularly.

MIDDLESEX.

The Middlesex programme has been curtailed to eighteen matches, none of the counties low down in the list being met. Mr. P. F. Warner has postponed his departure for South Africa, and will be available for the whole of the season. Mr. Gregor MacGregor will again Captain the side, and will have the services of the following players regularly:—B. J. J. Bosanquet, R. S. Lucas, H. B. Hayman, H.H. Cobb, L. J. Moon, and Rawlin, Trott, Roche and Hearne. Messrs. R. N. and J. Douglas, E. W. Nicholls, and C. M. Wells, will be available in the middle of the season. A. E. Stoddart, F.G.J. Ford, G. Thornton, and C. P. Foley will not play, the two latter being in South Africa. The bowling is strong with Trott, Hearne, Rawlin, Roche, Messrs. C. M. Wells and B.J. Bosanquet, but the batting will be weaker than it has been for years.

NOTTS.

The Notts programme will comprise twenty county fixtures, Hants, Somerset, Warwickshire and Worcestershire not being met. All the old players are available, and Hallam who played for Lancashire for two seasons and who is Notts born, will assist the team. Personally I think the prospects of the lace county very hopeful. W. Gunn, Dench and Carlin, and Messrs. A. O. Jones, J. A. Dixon, G. J. Groves and W. B. Goodacre make up a strong batting side while the bowling in the hands of J. Gunn, Wass, and Hallam will certainly not be weak. Chambers, who is said to be a very promising bowler, will be given a further trial, and P. Mason, Iremonger, Bottom, and Oates will also receive further trials.

SOMERSET.

The Western County's programme comprises eighteen matches, Derbyshire, Essex, Leicester, Notts and Warwickshire being among the teams that will not be opposed. Messrs. F. A. Phillips and J. Daniel will, it is hoped, be available regularly, while Braund, the Surrey pro. will be qualified. Messrs. S. M. J. Woods, C. A. Bernard, V. T. Hill, A. E. Newton, and A. P. Wickham will play regularly, but it is doubtful if the brothers Palairet will often be seen. Of the pros. Robson, Gill, Cranfield, Tyler and Lewis will be available.

SURREY.

Surrey will have a full programme, meeting all the counties. Mr. D. L. A. Jephson, will again Captain the side and will have the services of all last year's players with the exception of Wood who has joined the ranks of the umpires. The batting will, needless to say, be strong with Messrs. D. L. A. Jephson, V. F. S. Crawford, H. D. G. Leveson, Gower, and Abel, Hayward, Brockwell, Lockwood, and Hayes available, but the bowling, should Richardson and Lockwood not be in form, will be very weak.

SUSSEX.

Twenty-four county engagements have been arranged by Sussex, and the team will again be under the leadership of K. S. Ranjitsinhji. The team will be strong in batting with Messrs. C. B. Fry, S. Brann, A. Collins, P. H. Latham, and Vine, Killick, and Marlow to assist, but the strength of the bowling will depend on the form that Bland and Tate show.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwickshire will only play sixteen county matches, Hampshire, Kent, Middlesex, Notts, Somerset and Sussex not being met. Mr. H. W. Bainbridge will again Captain the side which will be strengthened by the inclusion of C. A. Glover who was absent last season. Whittle, a promising all round player, F. Moorhouse, and George, who keeps goal for Aston Villa, will all be given trials, while of the old players, the Quaifes, Kinneir, Devy, Driver, Lilley, and Field will play regularly.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

This promising county seems to have fallen upon evil days as the brothers W. L. and H. K. Foster, who have done so much in bringing the county to the front, will not be available this season. R. E. Foster will succeed to the Captaincy and twenty-two county engagements have been arranged. Most of the other players who have assisted the county during the past two years will be again available, and one or two new public school cricketers are qualified to play.

YORKSHIRE.

The champion county will repeat their programme of last season but will be again without the services of Mr. F. Jackson. As a set off to this loss, however, Messrs. F. Mitchell and T. L. Taylor, will be available for every match and among the other amateurs who will assist are Messrs. E. Smith, C. E. M. Wilson, E. R. Wilson and Lord Hawke. All the old professionals will be again in the team and a trial will be given to a young player named Bedford. As far as I can see, there seems no reason why the Tykes should not carry off the Championship again.

R.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND CO'S. cotton circular, dated Hongkong, April 12, reads:—In spite of the decline in exchange, holders had had to yield during the past fortnight, and consequently availed themselves of the inquiry commenced on the basis of last quotations to rather freely quit, and dealers, after having on their part long adopted the waiting policy for a decline, had not been slow, owing to the easy attitude evinced by the former, to load themselves with eligible parcels in view of a rise under the denuded condition of the country markets. This feeling latterly developed a strength resulting in a rise in some description of dol. 1 to dols 1·50 in prices, and as there were speculators very much to the fore under the strong latent belief of a rise in prices after the termination of the ancestral-worship next month, the inquiry culminated in a very good off-take of some 8,750 bales, of which well nigh half consisted of No. 10, and the remainder of other counts as follows:—

2,765 bales of No. 20 sold at dl. 93 to dl. 98 and dl. 100 to dl. 108									
470	"	"	16	"	99	"	97	"	99 " 100
1,195	"	"	10	"	84	"	89		
4,045	"	"	10	"	81	"	85		
150	"	"	8	"	78	"	79		
135	"	"	6	"	73½	"	75		

Unsold stocks—under arrivals of 9,100 bales, and shipments coast-wise and Northwards of about 3,500 bales—are computed at about 46,000 bales. Exchange had had a further decline during the interval, and an apprehension was very much rife of a further fall; but recovery to some extent set in, putting closing quotations at Rs. 146 1-4 wire and 146 3-4 post.

Of Japanese spinnings, about 400 bales have been bargained for to arrive in 3 to 4 weeks' time at dols. 105 3-4 to dols. 109.

The local mill is reported to be not working at present, but sales of previous outturns to the extent of 800 bales Nos. 10, 12 and 16 have been put through at dols. 85, dols. 86,50 and dols. 93, respectively.

In Shanghai, the political situation of the North having been considered clear of material disturbances, and steamers having undertaken the carriage up to the ports of Tientsin of the cargo of native shippers, a stimulus was revived, and regular dealers as well as speculators, seeing Szechuen and the Yangtsze ports bent on replenishing, and seeing importers anxious to unload even under a decline of Tael 1 to 1 1-2, made the most of their opportunities and went in for large purchases, resulting in an off-take of some 8,500 bales Indian spinnings as follows:—

3,700 bales of No. 20 at Tls. 72.00 to 74.25					
600	"	"	"	16	" " 67.25 " 74.00
75	"	"	"	12	" " 65.00 " 67.50
4,125	"	"	"	10	" " 61.50 " 66.00

and leaving unsold stocks at 25,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 8th instant, has been advised at Rs 200 1-2 wire and 201 post.

Of Japanese spinnings some 3,000 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have changed ownership at Tls. 79 to 81 for No. 20, and Tls. 77 to 79 for No. 16.

Heavy sales of Locals have been reported to the tune of some 3,000 bales Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 for immediate consumption, and some 7,000 bales forward on the basis of

Tls.	61.50	to	68.50	for	No. 10
"	69	"	71.25	"	" 12
"	69	"	73	"	" 14
"	73	"	74.75	"	" 16

THANA NEWS.

OUR correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan, a resident of Thana, has been appointed Karbhari in the Native State of Janjira, under the Political Agency of Kolaba. Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas, acting Assistant Judge of Thana, has been appointed Joint Sessions Judge at Ahamedabad.

At the ordinary general meeting of the Thana Municipality held under the presidency of Dr. F. A. Moos on Thursday last, the following persons were elected members of the managing committee for six months:—Rao Bahadur Gupte (chairman) and Messrs. S. K. Bagwat, G. B. Pradhan and K. A. Padbye.

It is under consideration to give instructions to Talatees (village accountants) of the alienated villages in the Thana District, in Revenue and Survey matters. They will be placed under the Circle Inspector at the Head-quarters station during the rains for the purpose.

It is stated that candidates for employment in Government offices will not be entertained, unless they have passed the Bombay University Examination or at least the School Final Examination.

Five third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever, when removed from trains at Kalyan, during the last week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officers at this station.

The total town mortality during the last week was 12; and the births registered were 7. Two died of plague, and the rest from various other causes. There were six cases and four deaths from plague at Ekser (re-infected) in Salsette during the same period.

The annual Portuguese fair for the celebration of the day of Our Lady of Mercy, will be held at the old Portuguese Church near the village of Vaiganeshwar in Salsette on the 12th proximo.

On account of the Summer vacations, the District and the Subordinate Civil Courts in the Thana and Kolaba Districts have been closed for six weeks, from Monday last.

A slight shower of rain fell here early this morning.

SOME passing trouble seems to have occurred at Sialkote in connection with plague, but it has not been found necessary to employ force, though the aid of the military was requisitioned.

MR. F. R. UPCOTT, Secretary, Public Works Department, leaves by this week's mail steamer to take up his new appointment at the India Office. Mr. A. Brereton, Director of Railway Traffic, P. W. D., has been appointed to act for him.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

THE SALE OF GHEE.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula moved, in accordance with notice, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report in what respects, in his opinion, should the Bombay Act II of 1899 (otherwise known as the Ghee Act) be amended in order that it might effectively serve the purposes for which it was enacted. Mr. Jafferbhai declared that with the exception of a few convictions the Ghee Act was a dead letter.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder seconded the motion, observing that it was necessary to take steps to make the Act effective.

The motion was adopted.

IMPROVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND PORT TRUST BUILDINGS.

Mr. Dinsha B. Master moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state the number of Government and Port Trust buildings examined under the Epidemic Diseases' Act, the number of such buildings requiring improvement, the number of notices served on Government and the Port Trust, and the number of such notices complied with. Also to state whether the barracks in the City for native soldiers are fit for human habitation according to the strict interpretation of recent rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases' Act and have any notices been served for their improvement. The motion was adopted.

FUTILE WORK.

On the motion of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, it was decided to request the Commissioner to state the reason why a building opposite the Fire Bridge Station near the Hanging Gardens at Malabar Hill was erected together with the approximate cost thereof, Also to state why the said building was pulled down as soon as it was completed.

THE CONDUCT OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved "that inasmuch as it is commonly stated that certain malpractices were freely and extensively resorted to by some candidates and their agents in connection with the recent general Municipal ward elections, the Commissioner be requested to submit a report showing what changes should be made and what additional powers should be provided in the Municipal Act in order to prevent a repetition of such disgraceful practices in future." He said it was a matter of regret that though they were all anxious for Local Self-Government and anxious to make it successful in the City, those who came into the Council in the beginning of their career resorted to practices which were not very honourable. The first thing necessary was effectually to stop personation at elections, and something should be done to stop the system under which the voter ceased to become a free agent. Under the circumstances of election the voter was not a free agent and voted for those whom he would not otherwise vote for. It was no use simply depending upon men of principle and honour for the purpose of giving practical effect to the resolution. The more they were advanced in civilisation, the more they said "good bye" to that public morality which should guide them. As the poet said, "A merciful Providence fashioned us hollow, on purpose that we should our principles swallow." As a revision of the Municipal Act had been undertaken by the Municipal solicitors, he expected that this matter had received attention. If they were anxious for the dignity of the Corporation and the purity of election they should earnestly go into this matter and try to effectually check these malpractices in future.

Dr. Sukia seconded the motion.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail and Mr. Dhondi supported the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said it was a great pleasure to see how anxious some members of the Corporation who had become acquainted with the malpractices were to see measures taken to prevent them. Mr. Shroff, however, had not said anything to make out his proposition. There were rumours which attributed misconduct to some of the most prominent members of the Corporation, but they wanted something more than rumours. Mr. Shroff's motion referred to statements of malpractices resorted to not only by the agents, but by the candidates. The Corporation ought not to accept any resolution based upon common rumour. Although there was possibly some ground for the statements, he would prefer that the proposition should state that the present section of the Municipal Act did not seem well fitted to secure purity of election and therefore might be amended. They might refer to the District Municipal Act in which the sections were more stringent and that they should be adopted in the Bombay City Act. He asked what Mr. Shroff wanted the Commissioner to do? Was the Commissioner to go to the expense of referring the matter to Solicitor and Counsel. The draft of the amendments to the act would shortly be circulated, and Mr. Shroff might ask that the portion referring to elections be laid before the Corporation without delay, when it might be sent to a committee for suggestions. Those members who knew most about malpractices would be best able to suggest remedial measures. He suggested that the motion should be proposed in the following form: "That the Corporation being of opinion that the existing sections of the Municipal Act are not sufficient to secure purity of election the Municipal Commissioner be requested to place before the Corporation such portions of the draft amendments to the Municipal Act as refer to election, and that they be referred to a Committee for suggestions."

Mr. Shroff accepted the amended proposition, and after a little further discussion the motion was adopted.

WATER RATES.

Mr. Hormusji Shaparji Vakil moved that the Commissioner be requested to place before the Corporation the opinion of Counsel together with the case laid before him pursuant to the rider of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, dated the 21st January 1901, to the original proposition of Mr. Muljibhai Bhavaya moved on the 14th January as to water taxation, and that the Commissioner also state what reduction has been made in the taxation of water supplied by meter measurement. He said the question was one affecting their constitutional rights. He contended that at present there was no legal right to impose a water tax, except to a certain extent, and he would not be surprised if every person asked to pay water rates refused to do so.

Mr. Khote, as a member of the Standing Committee, seconded the motion, observing that, though Mr. Hormusji appeared to know all about the matter, the information would place the case exactly before him.

The motion was adopted.

CONSTRUCTION OF SHOPS.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji moved that the Corporation are of opinion that the construction of shops should not be allowed in ground floors used for dwelling purposes, and that the Commissioner be requested to instruct the Building Department to discourage, as far as practicable, the conversion of such ground floors into shops.

The motion was rejected.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadya, the Commissioner was requested to state the number of notices issued during 1899-1900 and 1900-01 for the improvement of houses in the Mandvi Ward having oil mills in them and used as residences; the number of such notices complied with, how many were withdrawn or kept back and the reasons for such withdrawal or suspensions.

The motion was agreed to.

RATES FOR UNINHABITABLE HOUSES.

On the motion of Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil, seconded by Dr. Sukia, the Commissioner was requested to report the amount of taxes demanded and the amount collected in respect of the premises declared by him to be unfit for human habitation and the grounds for such demand and collection.

THE CONDITION OF PUBLIC ROADS.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved that the Commissioner be requested to state what is the condition of the following roads at present, when were they repaired last, and what sum of money was expended on each of them: The Queen's Road, Girgaum Back Road, Thakurdwar Road, Dongri Street, Bellasis Road, the road from the tram terminus at Parel to B B and C I Railway, Dadar Station, and Mahim Bazaar Road. Also that the Commissioner be requested to report if there has been any change within the last five years in the nature of the materials used by the Road Department for repairing roads and with what result regarding the durability of the roads.

Mr. Cuffe moved as an amendment that the attention of the Commissioner be directed to the condition of the Bombay roads with the view of the necessary repairs to the same being executed as expeditiously as possible. He said they were all agreed that the roads in the city were not so good as they had been accustomed to.

Mr. McDonald seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mehta thought that cyclists ought to be abolished from Bombay (laughter). It was simply because these cyclists wanted very smooth roads that they found fault with their present condition.

Mr. Cuffe: I don't "bike," but I ride and drive.

Mr. Mehta said he drove over the roads every morning and evening and found no fault with them. He did not like rubber tyres; he was not afraid of a little noise, but he supposed nerves were getting bad nowadays. Those who had been accustomed to the Corporation should, however, have got used to noises.

Mr. Hormusjee said the condition of the roads was due to the system followed. A road would be repaired and a short time after it would be opened up for the repair of the drains and after that it would be opened by the officers of the Water Department.

Mr. Cuffe's amendment was adopted and afterwards that portion of Dr. Ismail's motion referring to road materials was carried.

The Corporation adjourned till Wednesday morning.

THE FAR EAST.

THE FRENCH IN SOUTH CHINA.

MUCH ACTIVITY AND MUCH SECRECY.

HONGKONG, April 11.

HAVING heard that the French were again showing great political activity in South China, where British commercial interests are predominant, we have asked some of our correspondents to keep us advised on the subject. There was a rumour in town on Monday last that the French had landed troops at Amoy, but enquiry soon revealed the fact that the rumour was unfounded.

Our Amoy correspondent, however, writing on 7th inst., gives what may have been the basis of the rumour. He writes:—"The French have laid a direct cable between Amoy and Saigon. His Excellency Sheng has given his consent to the French Government to lay a direct cable from Saigon to Amoy without touching at Hongkong.

A French steamer arrived at Amoy a couple of days ago, and laid the cable between Kulangsu and Chapel Island, where it was joined to the cable from Saigon laid by a French telegraph ship. Everything, until the French ship arrived here, has been kept very dark indeed. A Frenchman has been staying at the offices of the Northern Telegraph Company, but it was given out there that ill-health was the cause of his arrival. The gentleman in question is M. Brien, the Director of Postes and Telegraphes at Saigon. We have no information whether the line is going on any further, and the representative of the Northern Company pleads ignorance of all proceedings, notwithstanding the fact that the cable runs right to his offices."

It should be remembered that the Cable Companies' employes are enjoined to secrecy, and rightly so, having regard to the nature of their work, so that too much should not be made of the refusal of any telegraph company's servant to impart information. With regard to this latest cable we may say that it was part of the French cable scheme, published in our Tonkin contemporaries over a year ago, to lay a cable from the French Colonies to Amoy. Our French friends made a great deal of the fact that their cable, which is believed to have a strategical as well as a commercial value, would not touch at Honkong. We do not think the British ought to make so much of this fact, because, if we are not mistaken, under the convention between the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. and the British Government, the Cable Company has a monopoly in Hongkong. The people of this Colony can unreservedly wish the French good luck of their Amoy cable.

On the Canton River (not our own particular dredger of that name, but the socalled Pearl River), the French are making preparations which point to the conclusion that they intend to utilise Canton as a naval base, presumably to enable them to watch over their immense commercial interests in the province of Kwangtung! Buoys have been ordered from Saigon to make a permanent anchorage off the French side of the Shameen. Including three special light draught gunboats (which were sent out as soon as the French learned of the Sandpiper and Snipe on the West River), two larger gunboats are to be stationed at Canton, or rather they will be kept actively employed cruising in the Delta to help to put down piracy. Formerly, the French flag was seldom or never seen on the Pearl River. Now the tri-color waves form a number of Chinese junks and steam launches. The greatest sec

and gentry) towards the Christians. Let the local magistrates treat the Christians fairly and justly, and much of the trouble of the past will not be repeated.

(Signed) ANDREW BEATTIE, Secretary of Committee.

Canton, March 27, 1901.

AN INTERNATIONAL AFFRAY.

(Between three and our o'clock yesterday afternoon says the "China Gazette" of the 8thinst.)the vicinity of the Hongkew Park—which was at the time full of children and who were very much frightened—was thescene of the most disgraceful rowdyism onthe part of about ten French soldiers. These were indulging in some horse-play on defenceless Chinese women and overturning rickshaws and making football of the artistic hat supplied to the coolies by a paternal Council. It was the hour of the service in the Hongkew Church and many ladies and gentlemen on getting to Boone Road on their way to the church could go no further owing to the conduct of these Frenchmen. Information was then laid at the Hongkew Station, whensone European Constable, No 34, and several natives were sent to quell the disturbance. The European Constable was set upon by the Frenchmen and was very severely handled, but he most pluckily held on to his prisoner until a number of foreign residents came to the assistance of the Police and succeeded in appehending six of the offenders who were taken to the Hongkew Station and subsequently handed over to the Provost Marshal. The second affray occurred after 6 p.m., when French soldiers to the number of about fifty made things pretty lively at the corner of Foochow and Thibet Roads, wounding one Chinaman rather severely on the head with a brick. Inspector Wilson and a posse of constables from the Louza Station were summoned to stop the affray, but they appeared rather late at the scene, the Frenchmen having already made themselves scarce.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

THE statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1901, and in the ten months April 1900 to January 1901, compared with the corresponding period of 1898-99 and 1899-1900 :—

	Month of January.		
	1899	1900	1901
British India.			
Bombay	32,861,615	25,587,639	27,273,635
Madras	2,343,352	2,657,627	2,177,232
Bengal	3,918,452	2,813,411	2,321,257
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2,857,021	2,908,603	3,078,755
Panjab	621,338	783,274	688,269
Central Provinces ...	1,403,930	1,486,000	1,463,079
Total ...	44,293 698	33,236.607	37,205,357
Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon and Bhavnagar ...	745,198	1,019,219	1,032,493
Grand Total ...	44,958,896	37,255,826	38,2.7,850

	Ten Months, 1st April to 31st Jan.		
	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901
British India			
Bombay	305,902,295	329,663,728	188,751,574
Madras	25,838,295	27,133,021	23,567.2-7
Bengal	36,9?9,201	33,357,121	11,229,774
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	26,513,086	28,615,913	23,823,510
Panjab	6,023,3 5	6,335,470	5,816,332
Central Provinces ...	15,?24,729	16,?3?,?7..	15,111,692
Total ...	416,970,911	442,250,576	268,500,149
Foreign Territory, Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar...	7,981,200	10,?14,161	8,242,745
Grand Total ...	424,952,111	452,764,677	276,942,894

IF SMITH HAD EXPLAINED.

MY wife says, and she says it with a snap, that never, "never" again will the Smiths get an invitation to eat at our house. And when she once makes up her mind to anything, she sticks to it like shoemaker's wax to a bit of woollen cloth.

You see the Smith's, man and wife, were old and intimate friends of ours. We lived within a stone's throw of each other for many years, and were as thick as treacle. As to our worldly estate, we were about on a level, in very moderate circumstances.

Between two and three years ago Smith's employers sent him to America on some business errand, he would not tell us what. A fortnight since he turned up at home and gave out that he had made a trifle of money for himself while he was away.

Last Tuesday we had them to dinner, the best dinner my wife could get up. And it was a good one, if I do say it myself. Yet, socially, it was a failure. In the old times Smith had the appetite of a cab-horse. Now he picked and winced over the very dishes that used to be his favourites. As my wife pressed him to taste this or that, he thanked her politely, but he didn't eat. Mrs. Smith apologised for her husband and said he had been ailing somewhat since his return from America. So the dinner ended in disappointment and the Smiths went home early.

"Poor Smith is ill," said I "No," said my wife, "he isn't ill. He's proud. He thinks his old friends aren't good enough for him ; that's where it is. He's rich and we are poor, and——" The worried woman here broke down and cried, and I went out for a consolation smoke.

And yet bless your soul !—wait a moment, however. If Smith had been perfectly frank and said, "I am not the man I was. I lived high in America, and I'm all gone to pieces with inflammatory dyspepsia, and this splendid dinner will half kill me if I eat it." If he had said that we should have pulled through without a break. Why didn't he say it ?

Here is a lady who does not hesitate to tell us her experience with that wretched ailment. Miss M.J. Barton is her name, and her home, 56, Sorby Street, Sheffield. In a written statement, cated September 12th, 1900, of which the following is the sum and substance, she says that it is now rather more than two years since her health began to fail. At first she thought it was only some trivial ailment that would soon pass away, for beyond loss of appetite and a feeling of languor and weariness, there did not seem to be much the matter with her.

So she struggled on with her work as do countless thousands of brave women every day, hoping to be right again in a short time.

But alas! her hope was short lived, for Indigestion, that demon health-destroyer, had got her in its iron grasp and would not set her free. Instead of getting better, she became worse.

Her tongue was now always foul and nasty, and after taking food—no matter how little—she experienced such a sense of fulness and tightness in the chest that she could scarcely breathe. "It seemed," she says, "as if some heavy weight was resting on my chest and pressing in my ribs." Indeed her chest became so sore and painful that she could scarcely bear anything to touch it, and was almost afraid to walk about, the slightest jolting hurt her so.

This feeling of weight and oppression in the chest is one of the most distressing and common symptoms of Indigestion. Like the red flag of the railway signalman it counsels caution and warns of danger ahead. What untold pain and misery might be avoided if only we heeded these danger signals of nature, but there, what's the good of moralising. We "don't" take warning, therefore suffer in consequence. Miss Barton did for she goes on to say :—

"At times, I suffered intensely from wind spasms, and was constantly vomiting sour water. Sleep no longer refreshed me, for it only came in snatches and was disturbed by horrible dreams. Deprived of proper rest at nights, and afraid to eat much because of the fearful pains that were sure to follow, small wonder I got so weak and thin, that at last I was forced to give in and take to my bed, where I stayed for six weeks. During that time I vomited a quantity of blood.

"The doctor said I was suffering from Indigestion and an ulcerated stomach. His medicine enabled me to get down stairs again, but did not cure me, for I still suffered great pain after eating, and was always tired and weary.

"It this condition I remained for several months, despairing of ever being well again, but providentially I was led to try Seigel's Syrup, and to that medicine alone is due my present good health. Now I can eat heartily and enjoy my meals without fear of pain, and feel brighter and better in every way than I have done for over two years."

Why Mr. Smith didn't mention his illness at our dinner, I don't know. He admitted it afterwards to me. Still my wife hasn't forgiven him. "Happy," says Homer, "are those who died under the high walls of Troy." Happier yet, say I, are those who live and can eat what is set before them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

LONDON APRIL 12.

THOUGH the Board of Trade returns for March show a continuance of the recently renewed divergences between the declared values of our imports and exports, which of course implies an increase of the apparent debit balance resulting from the merchandise movements, the difference is not so great as might perhaps have been expected, considering the evidence of slackening export demand. The increase in the declared value of our imports is only £1,423,922, as against an increase of £2,069,631 in February ; and the decrease in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures is only £295,528 as againgst a decrease of £2,182,394 for February. There is, it is true, a decrease of £465,813 in the declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, as against an increase of £330,963 under this head for February ; but, allowing for this, the increase in the balance in favour of imports is scarcely more than half what it was for February. It must be remembered that the decrease in the March exports follows a far more substantial increase last year. Taking the figures for the three months, the divergence is of course more marked ; for while the declared value of the imports shows a gain of £4,922,896, with a decrease of £506,008 in that of the re-exports, the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures shows a decrease of £1,308,073. The apparent debit balance on merchandise account is therefore, nearly 6 3-4 millions greater for the first quarter of 1901 than it was for the first quarter of 1900.

Turning to the details for the month, we find that the increase in the aggregate value of the imports is far more than fully accounted for by the increase under the head of duty-free articles of food and drink and the same remark applies to the figures for the quarter. The conspicuous items in the list of commodities under this heading showing increases both for the month and the three months are wheat, butter, and sugar, the imports of the last-named commodity having evidently been stimulated by expectations of the imposition of sugar duties. An increase during the month in the imports of chemicals and dyestuffs is more than accounted for by the increase in the quantity and value of the indigo imported, which may perhaps testify to a recovery from the scare caused by the preparations for a greatly increased synthetic production of that important dyestuff in Germany. The only other group of imports showing an increase is that of articles sent by parcel post. On the other hand, decreases are shown for the month in the declared values of the imports of living animals, dutiable articles, of food and drink (chiefly cocoa and wines), tobacco, metals, oils, raw materials for textile sundry industries and manufactured articles and includes rubber, paper-making materials, paraffin, undressed skins, tallow, mahogany, and other articles. A small decline in the declared value of the imports of raw materials for textile manufactures is far more than accounted for by diminished imports of raw cotton during March, the decrease in this case being, however, largely counterbalanced by increased imports of wool. It must be added that the declared value of the imports of textile materials for the quarter still shows an increase, notwithstanding the decline in March, and that this increase is due to the higher value of the cotton imported during the three months (despite a decrease in quantity) while the value of the imports of wool for the three months shows a decided falling off notwithstanding a slight increase in quantity. The decline under the head of metals during March is fully accounted for by diminished imports of copper and iron ore and by lower prices partly counterbalanced by increased imports of pig and partially manufactured iron, and quicksilver. The net decrease has more than wiped out the increase shown for the first two months of the year.

The most noticeable feature on the export side of the account for March is an increase of £2,458,508 in the declared value of the new ships sent to owners overseas ; had it not been for this item the export account would have shown a substantial decrease, for there is a decline shown for every other classified group excepting articles of food and drink, apparel and articles of personal use and parcel post, for which trivial increases are recorded. The chief decreases occur in the quantity and value of the coal exports, in the quantities and values of the exports of cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, linen yarn and piece-goods, worsted yarn and woollen and worsted piece-goods, metals and manufactures thereof (the value of the exports of iron unwrought and wrought showing a decrease of nearly a million sterling), and machinery and mill work. Taking the figures for the quarter, the conspicuous features have been the decline in the values of the exports of coal, iron, and manufactures generally—but especially pig iron and unwrought steel,— woollen and worsted yarns and piece-goods, linen goods, machinery and milk work, and chemicals, and the increases in the exports of ships and of miscellaneous manufactures, including apparel. In some of the decreases we must certainly recognise the influence of increased foreign production and competition, but still more the effect of a slackening of demand for the time being, which is in part a natural reaction after previous activity, in part the result of the cautious feeling developed by higher prices and a dubious monetary basis for their continuance, and in part may be attributed to various untoward conditions which have diminished the prosperity of our customers for the time being.

The influx of gold during March has been greater than in the corresponding month last year, though less than in March, 1899—before the closing of the Transvaal mines by the war. Our chief sources of supply during the month have been British India in the first place, Australasia in the second and France, Germany and Egypt in the third. On balance we have gained nearly a million of gold during the month—in taking stock we must remember that this has to cover consumption in the arts,—owing to no very marked drain of the yellow metal in any direction having been experienced. The figures for the quarter show a net importation of rather less than three millions. The imports of silver —apart from silver in ores—during the month have come almost entirely from the United States, have been barely equalled by the exports and show an increase over last year, a fact which may account for the weakening of the price. The total value of the exports of the white matal for the quarter, however, exceeds that of the imports substantially. There has however been a considerable shipment of silver to India during the month, and the total amount sent thither during the quarter is also large compared with the amount for the corresponding quarter in either of the two preceding years.

MR. CONSUL WYNDHAM has written a highly interesting and instructive report on the trade of Chicago during 1900, which should be carefully studied by all who wish to keep in touch with modern developments. Natural advantages of location, unexcelled rail facilities, water routes, enterprising merchants, and competitive commercial and manufacturing spirit have joined to make Chicago one of the great commercial centres. Mr. Wyndham tells us that the Chicago manufacturer is continually changing his methods and machinery and will remorselessly cast aside a nearly new machine if a new invention does the work better or more economically. He declares that the product at most factories is continually improving and will soon be able to compete in quality as well as in price. As for the Chicago merchants he leaves nothing undone that can benefit his trade, and sends or goes himself to any country where he thinks there is an opening, and advertises largely. He also experiments with any machine or method brought to his notice. The retail merchant makes a clearance at least twice a year at whatever sacrifice is necessary, and in this way does not carry over to another year goods that will deteriorate.

Mr. Wyndham says it is impossible to recommend any new imports to British merchants, but it seems most important to point out the growing manufactures with which they will have to compete in the world's markets. He thinks that merchants, manufacturers, and labour leaders would find themselves repaid by visiting the States, especially Chicago, and, studying the conditions and demands, draw their own conclusions as to the steps to be taken to benefit their trade. The factories are increasing annually in size, variety, output and quality, and have had a most successful year. Many of them have been closed for two or three months during the slack season, and advantage was taken of this to put in new machinery and labour-saving devices. The output of the Chicago factories and workshops now amounts to about £148,000,000. In the space at our disposal we cannot possibly deal with all the trades of which Mr. Wyndham gives particulars. We may, however, select some of the more important, recommending our readers to purchase the report and study it for themselves. Chicago is said to make 70 per cent. of the harvesting machines of the world, and to have a business in them of £7,000,000. They are lighter than the European machines, and labour-saving machinery is very much used in the factories. Nearly all the work is by the piece, a man taking charge of two lathes and as many as 10 automatic machines. Many trip hammers and compressed-air hoists are used. The wages earned in this trade are from 6s. 8d. to 11s. 5d. per day.

We are glad to see the "Financial News" taking up an attitude very similar to our own on the subject of radical alterations in the present method of admitting to membership of the Stock Exchange. As to the possibility of Mr. Pain's scheme, we have always had our doubts. Mere signatures to petitions on the Stock Exchange mean little. It would be easy to obtain signatures in plenty for any petition. Some young dealers have little else to do except play "chuck-ha'penny" and sign petitions. But the recent increases in the Stock Exchange dividend and the income received by the Managers have jeopardized Mr. Pain's little scheme. That does not matter much. Mr. Pain has served a useful purpose in arousing considerable interest in a most important question, and the more he hammers away the more likely is it that the Committee will recognize that something must be done. The Stock Exchange is a national institution, for on its financial soundness depend very largely the security and stability of many of our investments. Present methods are only conducive to admitting weaklings, who threaten us continually with disaster in bad times. Driven to getting business as they may, gambling of the worst kind is deliberately encouraged. Of course, there is the difficulty due to the fact that the interests of the Managers, who are really directors for the shareholding body, are opposed to those of the "House" as a whole as represented by the Committee. Mr. Pain recognized this, and thence his scheme, which is really an attempt at reconciling those interests. We cannot very well limit members on the Stock Exchange. That would at once result in another Exchange being formed. But we can demand financial soundness. Whatever is done, a scheme should be devised whereby a considerable sum is put up in sound investments as security with trustees during the term of membership, the member drawing interest. Probably, with a view to compensating the shareholding body, entrance fees and subscriptions may be raised—at all events, new subscriptions. As matters stand at present, Tom, Dick and Harry find their way into the "House" with scarcely a sixpence in their pocket, and with no ability to earn one, except on the principle of plunging.

New Caledonia, the French convict settlement, has long been known to be richly stored with minerals, but what development has taken place—which is little—in these islands has been effected almost entirely by English capital and English enterprise. The French, however, are stated to have made recently a somewhat singular discovery. Scattered about the island of Normea are deposits of a sort of mineral ochre, which possesses characteristice unlike those of any other known substance. The material contains some 66 per cent of proxide of iron, 6 of alumina, 6 of sequioxade of chrone, besides porportions of cobalt, nickel, silica, chalk, and magnesia. It is asserted this substance, aplied to the surface in the form of paint, will preserve ironwork from rusting Should this be the case, nature has accomplished that which has exercised the fruitless toil of a multitude of chemists, and engineers henceforward may be freed from one of their most dangerous and insidious enemies. The material can be landed at Marseilles for 140fr. a ton, so that the new rust-preventive is not burdened with the disadvantage of exessive cost.

TOLSTOI AND HIS FRIENDS.

THE COUNT'S NEW BOOK.

The excommunication of Count Tolstoi is calling forth manifestations of admiration for the writer and thinker of modern Russia from all classes of society (says the Moscow correspondent of the "Standard"). The other day his portrait on exhibition at a picture show was covered with bouquets and sprays of flowers—a demonstration very little to the taste of the authorities at the present moment. Costly presents are among the forms taken by these testimonials to the wide-reaching influence of his teaching—in spite of, or perhaps, in consequence of, the persecution which has been freely dealt out to it—has attained in Russia, and the dedication, in default of more open expressions, which would not, of course, be allowed, usually runs" to Russia's great thinker." Among the amusing results of the solemn excommunication is the removal of the portrait of Tolstoi from school books, etc., and in cases where the printer is unable to prove that he has had a direct authorisation to use the portrait from the Censor, a fine is likewise inflicted.

"WHO IS RIGHT ?"

"Who is Right ?" is the title of the novel which Count Tolstoi has just finished, and a part of which his wife read the other day at a recital given in Moscow for charitable purposes. The story (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News") is as follows :—

Vladimir Ivanovitch Spessiwzaff, who is employed at the Ministry of Agriculture has been spending some time abroad with his wife, Maira Nikolaievna, and his sixteen-year-old daughter Vera. In the autumn they return to Russia, and on the way to St. Petersburg visit a brother-in-law, Anatol Dimitrivtch Lischin, who is a district president in one of the Governments which have greatly suffered from bad harvests. A conversation springs up about the conditions under which the peasant population lives, about bad harvests, and the organisation of relief. Vera, who is accustomed to having attention paid her on all sides, feels bored, the conversation does not interest her. Only when she hears that it is intended to organise help for the suffering peasantry, and that she can take part in it, does she become lively again. She finally receives permission to remain three weeks with the Lischins. The young and lively girl looks forward to her impending activity as to a particle plaisir, and at the end of the three weeks, when her old nurse comes to fetch her, she will not return home as any price. It appears that Vera's feelings and views—her whole nature in short—have undergone a radical change. She refuses to leave people amongst whom she has an opportunity to work for to the good of her neighbour, and where she can prove herself to be a useful member of human society. Moreover, she repudiates the idea of returning to surroundings where she would be condemned to idle inaction and a mere vegetative existence. This transformation is said to be painted in a masterly way by Count Tolstoi, especially from a psychological point of view. Altogether the distinguished writer's latest work is said to exercise a wonderful charm.

A WOMAN AND AN UMBRELLA.

"WHY is woman like an umbrella ?" asked the exchange editor.

"Because she's made of ribs and attached to a stick," replied the information editor. "Why is—"

"Wrong. Guess again."

"Because she always has to be shut up when ——"

"Naw! You fatigue me."

"Because she stands in the hall, and——"

"Naw ? It's nothing about standing in the hall."

"A woman is like an umbrella because nobody ever gets the right one.

Why is—"

"Ring off! That isn't the answer either."

"It's a better one than you've got."

Don't you reckon I know whether it is or not ? Whose conundrum is this, yours or mine ?"

"Well, she's like an umbrella, because—it isn't because she fades with age, is it ?"

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"I am. Is it because you have to put up when it's cloudy and threatening—no, that can't be it. Because she's a good thing to have in the house. Why is—"

"You're not within four counties of it."

"Because you can't find any pocket in either. Why is—"

"No choice. Vote again."

"I won't! A woman isn't like an umbrella. There is not the slightest resemblance. You go on with your work and let me alone."

"I knew you couldn't guess it. It's because she's accustomed to reign."

THE SULTAN AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

REMARKABLE TELEGRAMS.

ON the occasion of the recent earthquake shock felt at Constantinople the German Emperor sent the following telegram to the Sultan :—

"It is with deep emotion that I have just learned what danger your Majesty was in at the time of the Feast of Bairam, and how manifestly God has protected your Majesty's precious life. In offering my most sincere congratulations on your Majesty's escape from danger, I cannot conceal my admiration for the attitude you observed and the example of bravery given by you to your subjects and to the foreigners present. I pray to the Lord to continue to hold your Majesty in His gracious and holy keeping."

The Sultan, in reply, thanked the Emperor for the cordial sentiments he expressed and added that his attitude at the time of the earthquake was the result of his feeling of constant submission to the Divine will. The Sultan gives thanks to the Almighty, who, watching over his person and those of his subjects, has preserved them from peril, and says in conclusion that he will pray God ever to spare humanity from such calamities.

THE SULTAN'S PLUCKY BEHAVIOUR.

The Ottoman Empire has just escaped what might have been the most tragical event in its history, says the "Telegraph's" correspondent at Constantinople, giving an account of the recent earthquake). March 31st was the first day of Kourban Bairam the day on which the Sultan proceeds to the Palace of DolmaBagche and receives the homage of all officials, religious naval, military, and civil.

The Viziers (or Ministers or those who have attained the rank of Vizier) had done their obeisance and the next grade of Feriks had just begunto pass before the throne when the building began to tremble. At first the general impression was that a dynamite explosion was taking place, But when everyone realised that an earthquake was going on confusion reigned supreme. The great chandelier of cut glass the largest in the world which hangs from the centre of the dome, began to swing violently, and the noise it made added considerably to the terrors of the moment, Outside the great hall are rows of small buildings with zinc roofs, which also made a horrible noise. Several pashas broke some of the larger windows with their swords and got out, while the noise of the breaking glass made confusion worse confounded. The Sultan grew very pale, and rose to his feet, but in spite of the entreaties of Said Pasha, the President of the Council of State, he refused to move, and insisted on continuing the ceremony. Directly the movement ceased he first sent for the band, which had gone, and then ordered the priests to give thanks to God, which was done in a most impressive manner.

The Sultan's behaviour was splendid, but the same cannot be said of the foreigners in the Diplomatic gallery, the majority of whom, with the exception of the English and Americans, fled at once.

THE AGITATION IN RUSSIA.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS AT ODESSA.

AN Odessa telegram to the "Daily News" says that as a result of the nocturnal police raids, assisted by the military, made during the last few night 1,500 persons have been arrested.

It is reported from St. Petersburg via Vienna that the Czar's choice of men for the three posts of Minister of Education, Governor-General of Warsaw, and Vice-Governor-General of Warsaw is regarded as an indication that the Czar is again inclining towards more Progressist advisers.

A good deal might be said in favour of the view that the appointments of General Vannovski as Minister of Public Instruction and of General Tshertkoff as Governor-General of Russian Poland were due to the Czar's personal decision. That of General Vannovski, in particular, must be interpreted (says the "Standard's" correspondent) neither as a sign of an impending reign of terror, nor as pointing to far-reaching concessions to Radical demands, but merely as an attempt at a fair compromise between absolutism, which abandons none of its rights, and the actual condition to the time.

As regards the personality of the new Minister of Public instruction, it may be remembered that it was he who, about a year and a half ago, was entrusted by the Czar with the task of inquiring into the great students' strike, and who, by his impartiality, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the mass of students, A number of imprisoned students were amnestied on his recommendation, though at the same time a good many severe sentences were imposed. General Tchertkoff, the new Governor-General of Poland, has not been before the public for some time past. In the seventies he succeeded General Ruzak as Governor of Kieff, where he had the arduous mission of effacing the memory of the harsh regime of his predecessor. Under Alexander III, he lived for years in retirement, and he now again receives an important post.

The Social Democratic "Arbeiterzeitung" learns from St. Petersburg that the great mass of students arrested on March 17 were released on the 31st ult., but only after they had threatened to take no more food, and rather to die than remain in prison any longer. They were ordered to leave St. Petersburg at once. Those who did not live in a University or manufacturing city were told they might return home, the rest had to remove to remote towns.

Advices from Kharkoff state that the police recently arrested 21 more students for taking part in a riotous gathering at the railway station, to which they had gone in the hope of witnessing the departure of some of their comrades who had been expelled on account of the recent disturbances.

DRAUGHTS FROM CIDERLAND.

MR. WALTER RAYMOND may have given us dainties writing in "Tryphena in Love," and accomplished stronger work in "Two Men o' Mendip," but he has produced no Somerset studies more racy of the soil than "Good Souls of Cuderland" (Grant Richards). The book contains four stories, one of which, if not more, have already appeared in print. "Gentleman Upcott's Daughter" occupies half the volume, and in it we have some delightful West Country rural scenes, and some quaint character drawing. The sketch like Cuderland itself, is alternately bright with sunshine and dark with clouds, yet fragrant throughout with the scent of flowers. In "Young Sam and Sabina" we have more of the cider-cup and the wood fire, intermingled with summer love-making, and the following may be quoted as a Cuderland "impression" of the "dawn of love's young dream," :—

Just then young Sam crossed the barton and stood leaning against the gate. The cows went lazily by. Sabina half-smothered her face in the flowers, until, having smelt her fill, with extravagant waste of beauty she beat the red back of a lutterer with the lime-bush, and laughed as the cow leisurely mounted the causeway beside the churchyard wall.

"Za-am !"

"Sabina !"

That was all. But there is a pleasant modulation about a west country voice which makes this simple salutation very friendly.

Sabina passed on.

For the first time Sam's eyes lighted on her with more than common meaning as he watched her easy, erect figure softened in the morning mist. He smiled, stepped into the road, and from the wayside selected a small clod of earth, about as big as a little crab-apple, of a bantam pullet's egg, and threw it, striking Sabina fairly between the shoulders on the curtain of her white sun-bonnet.

Without turning she looked back over her shoulder and laughed. It was an attention, and Sabina liked attentions early.

And so Sam fell in love.

The other two sketches, "A Son of a Saint" and "A Complete Change," are short and slight. The quartet of stories however, make up a readable volume, and afford studies of characters in a part of the country where the people still retain much of the genuine charm of rustic simplicity.

THE CZAR FAVOURS REFORM.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL VANNOVSKI, member of the Council of the Empire, has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction in place of the late M. Bogolie-poff, who was shot by a former student. The Emperor, in a rescript addressed to General Vannovski on the occasion of his appointment, says : "The experiences of recent years have shown the existence of defects so material in our scholastic system that I think that the time has come to undertake an immediate and thorough revision and improvement.

The newspapers publish the reply of Antonius, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, to the letter of Countess Leo Tolstoi, protesting against the excommunication of her husband. The Metropolitan throws the responsibility for the action on the Holy Synod and on the Count himself.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether, arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1d. per bottle.

THE DECLINE OF THE COSSACKS.

A REPORT from the Austro-Hungarian Vice-Consul at Rostoff, on the Don, contains some highly interesting particulars of the inquiry instituted some time ago by means of a special Government Commission as to the causes of the decline of the Cossack population. A summary of the report is telegraphed by the Vienna correspondent of the "Times."

The report, which deals more particularly with the Cossacks of the Don, begins by stating that in the "institution of the Cossacks" there is a dominating factor which distinguishes its mode of existence from that of the other elements in the Empire, and which is characterised by compulsory military service in the strictest sense of the term. Every Cossack on attaining his 18th year is enrolled in the Cossack army, and has to take the oath of allegiance. The special privileges which theCossack enjoys are exemption from taxes and gifts of land, from which he makes his living and meets the cost of his equipment. The greater part of the district of the Don is, or was, the property of the Cossacks.

Their impoverishment is due to the fact that the material burdens imposed upon them by their military obligations have been steadily increasing, while there has been no corresponding augmentation in their sources of revenue. . . . The introduction of railways brought about a complete change in the half-nomadic existence of the Cossack. The silver rouble, to which he had previously been indifferent, is now everything to him, and regulates his whole life. It has upset all his traditional habits by obliging him to draw a distinct line of separation between his own property and that of his neighbour. The land is no longer common property, but has been divided into individual lots. The effect of this change has been most prejudicial to him.

The report gives particulars of the successive administrative experiments among the Cossacks, all of which have lamentably failed. If a remedy is not speedily found, and if the requisite reforms are not promptly introduced, the "institution of the Cossacks" in the territory of the Don cannot be maintained for any length of time.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN AUSTRIA.

OBSTRUCTION AND ROWDYISM IN THE REICHSRATH.

THE events of the Austrian Parliamentary Session have hitherto been (according to the Vienna correspondent of the "Morning Post") a series of personal triumphs for Dr. von Korber, the Premier. Dr. von Korber was able to negotiate with the various parties and was finally successful in arranging a temporary compromise. He persuaded Slavs and Germans to sink their differences to a certain extent and for a limited time, and secured the transaction of some important business as well as the election of the Austrian Delegation.

Thus far Dr. von Korber has been more successful than either of his predecessors during the last five years but there is reason to fear that the improvement in the situation will not last much longer. There are already signs that the Czech electorate resents the moderation shown by the Czech representatives in the Reichsrath. Mass meetings have been held in many parts of Bohemia to protest against the "weak and unpatriotic policy" of the Czech Deputies, and strongly-worded resolutions to this effect have been everywhere carried with enthusiasm. This agitation is fostered by the group of extreme Czech Radical Deputies, two of whom, M. Klofac and M. Frassl, have gained a name for rowdyism in the Reichsrath, Several leading Czech organs have already intimated that when the Reichsrath reassembles the Czechs will resume their obstructive tactics.

The Government, however, must renew the Ausgleich with Hungary, and must get the Budget passed by June 30. This will be utterly impossible if the Czechs resort to obstruction, and the Government will be once more compelled to prorogue Parliament and promulgate the measures necessary for the existence of the State by means of Article XIV. In spite of the wonderful improvement in the political situation during the last few weeks, a pessimistic view of the future is still taken by political prophets at all parties.

THE TOULON INCIDENT.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS AGGRIEVED.

THE "Gaulois" publishes the following statement which is said to have been made by a Russian naval officer who had come from Toulon, to its Marseilles correspondent :—

"I have just read in this morning's papers that our squadron was never intended to take part in the Toulon fetes, and that our ships were recalled spontaneously. This contains as many errors as words. The truth is that Admiral Birileff and his officers had already agreed to participate in all the banquets, balls, and fetes organised in honour of the Presidential visit, and that the order to weigh anchor simply stupefied them. "The order comes from St. Petersburg, and we have reason to believe that your Foreign Office pointed out to ours that if we were to remain at Toulon the demonstration in favour of the Italian crews would lose too much through those addressed to us. "Further, our Admiral was to be present at the banquet given to the Duke of Genoa, and on this occasion, it appears, toasts of a significant nature will be exchanged, and the presence of Admiral Birileff might have been embarrassing."

NYLSTROOM, the little town recently occupied by General Plumer, and from which he is now advancing on Pietersburg, obtained its name in a very curious way (says the "Daily Telegraph"). Some thirty years or more ago a number of Boers trekked into the northern, and the almost unexplored, portion of the Transvaal. Presently they arrived at a river, and they promptly wrote off to their friends in the south that they had hit upon the river Nile, adding that they believed they could not be far now from the Promised Land. Hence the name "Nylstroom," which simply means Nile-Stream. It is worthy of note that the old-fashioned Boers always had a hazy sort of idea that they would eventually reach the Promised Land of Holy Writ.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the "Ceylon Observer" thus describes how a tragedy was averted in the Kandy audience hall at the recent Royal Durbar :—Perhaps it is not very generally known that a very serious tragedy was averted, about 7 o'clock on the evening of the Durbar, by Mr. Pole-Fletcher. He was in the hall when suddenly one of the electric wires fused, and if the switch had not instantaneously been turned off, the probability is that the whole building would have been burnt down. Mr. Addyman was on tenterhooks and worked like a horse the day before the Royal visit to settle things up, as only ten days ago a spark of lightning put out the whole connection of light and ran into a box at the Queen's where its antics luckily found a termination.

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

HOUSEMAID : "Oh, dear, I wish I' ad a 'undred a year, Cook. I'd live on the Continint."

Cook : "An' what place on the Continint ?"

Housemaid : "Margate for choice."—"The King."

A good story is told of Baron Brampton, better known, perhaps, as Sir Henry Hawkins. On one occasion he was engaged in a case that related to damage done to a brougham, which word he pronounced "broo'am.' This somewhat unusual pronunciation irritated the judge, Lord Campbell. "If my learned friend will adopt the usual designation, and call the carriage a 'bro'am,' it will save the time of the court," said his lordship with a smile. Sir Henry bowed, and throughout the remainder of his speech used the required designation. When Lord Champbell summed up the evidence, he referred to the omnibus which had damaged the other vehicle. "I beg your lordship's pardon," said Sir Henry, quietly, "but if you would use the ordinary designation of an omnibus and call it a 'bus——." The loud laughter which followed, and in which his lordship joined, prevented the completion of the sentence.—"Liverpool Post."

There are many curious stories told in India of men who have chosen to live in native fashion, but seldom can there have been a stranger case than that of John Ford, an Englishman who died recently at Nynee, near Allahabad, at the age of about sixty. Ford was a gentleman by birth and education, belonging to a good county family in the centre of England. At one time he was a railway engineer, but afterwards took to brick-making. He married a Hindoo woman of the brick-making class, and lived with her for many years in the native house in which he recently died. It is said that his wife initiated him into the trade of brick-making and by the knowledge he thus acquired he was able to make a large fortune. He owned a considerable extent of land in the neighbourhood of his house, and it is believed that when his estate is realised it will come to over six lakhs of rupees. He seems to have been deeply attached to his wife, who died some eighteen months ago, and almost the only article in a will made before her death provided for her in the case of her surviving him. Before her death, also he was engaged in the plans of a large house in English fashion, and had bought a quantity of English furniture, but he gave up these plans when his wife died, and took to building an elaborate tomb for her remains. In the meantime her stone coffin rested in the verandah, and when the doctor who attended him in his last illness brought him some beef tea he begged that it should not come near the coffin out of respect for his wife's religion. He was quite collected up till the day of his death, and talked intelligently on English affairs. Though the old man's end was necessarily lonely, it is satisfactory to know that he was discovered by Europeans before his death and carefully tended during his last illness. His fortune has been left to a niece who is resident in England.—"Birmingham Gazette."

Parents have much to answer for who, to display their shallow wit or gratify a passing whim, condemn their children to go through life labelled with absurd patronymic, the butt of every foolish punster. It seems almost incredible, says a correspondent in the "Liverpool Mercury"), that a man named Death should have two sons christened respectively "Jolly" and "Sudden" yet this occurred during the present century. And these are not the only punning names to be found on the registers. We have Cannon Ball, Dunn Brown, River Jordan, and many others. The Americans, however, are still more given than ourselves to puns compounded of the baptismal name and the surname. One Robert New, an American, named his two sons, the first "Something,' the second "Nothing." Price, we find, becomes Sterling Price ; Carrol, Christmas Carrol ; Mixer, Pepper Mixer ; Ware, China Ware ; Peel, Lemon Peel ; Gentle, Always Gentle. Sometimes a punning name is merely the result of an oversight or a coincidence. Mr. Corney Grain says the pun in his name was quite unintentional, and so no doubt it was in the case of Dr. Field Flowers Goe, the

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It was about the time of the General Election which confirmed Lord Salisbury's Government in a prospective seven more years of power, observes the "Broad Arrow," that one of the members of his then ministry, as well as of his reconstructed one, gave with regard to the officers of the army, an assurance which it may be well now to recall to notice. Mr. Ritchie, at that time President of the Board of Trade, was addressing his constituents at Croydon. He told his appreciative audience that the Government will "insist" on officers "knowing their business," and further, that steps would be taken that the most capable shall come to the front. Obviously the inference is that up to the time of this election the British officers did not know their business, nor did the best men come to the front. Mr. Ritchie is, we believe, a deservedly popular representative, and representatives of this kind are not as a rule, subjected to the disagreeable ordeal of "heckling." Mr. Ritchie's remarks were, however, incidentally an indictment of the Government to which he had belonged for so many years; they were an admission that that strong Government had neglected the work of preparing the officers of the army for war, and had not insured that its leaders should be the men best fitted to lead it. Mr. Ritchie is now a member of the reconstructed ministry, and he will have to keep his eye on his colleague at the War Office, Mr. Brodrie, for the fulfilment of the pledge. The Government will insist that the British officer is to "know his business;" this is quite a new departure in our system of army training, for up to the present time the Government has not given the British officer sufficient opportunities or facilities for learning his business.

Mr. Brodrick has told us that he means to ask for the necessary staff, stores, and quarters for his six Army Corps. As there is no mention of the two latter in the current Army Estimates we may presume that their supply will be postponed till next year. But even if the scheme is to be nothing more than a mere paper proposal a large proportion of the staff must be appointed soon. How great will be the demand under this head if a proper and sufficient staff is to be forthwith named. It may be that the proximate conclusion of the Boer War will release some, but as a large army must still be retained in the Transvaal we cannot rely upon a large supply from this source. The generals of all grades and the chief staff officers must be found at home, and they will be exceedingly scarce. The difficulty might be met by acting appointments and temporary rank, but this will be running counter to one of the axioms emphasised by Mr. Brodrick, that the units of the first three Army Corps, at least, will be always controlled by the same officers. We can see here the crude notion of assimilating our practice to that of the German Army where the conditions are entirely different. Change with us is perpetual, and it is simply out of the question that the same officers, other than regimental, can be always associated with the same men.

Sir Frederick Maurice, the general officer commanding the Woolwich District, has called the attention of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men serving under him to a form of blindness which, he says in plain terms, is a more prolific source of disaster to soldiers than that blindness which the ophthalmic surgeon can treat, and of which the presence can be detected, with the result that the person afflicted with it is at once removed from the service. Sir Frederic Maurice refers to want of observation of the common objects of everyday life—a want which affects the efficiency of the soldier in barracks, and which may some day bring him and his comrades to disaster in the field—and in his order to the troops under him the general commends to all ranks the practice of observation at all times and seasons. With breezy directness and simplicity he gives instances. Buckets are hanging up all round a room, and the non-commissioned officers in charge at the moment when they are required has never observed that they are there. The unobservant soldier, Sir Frederick Maurice points out, is not merely useless in the army, but is actually dangerous, and the general trusts to his officers to practise and to inculcate the use of faculties which all possess, but the exercise of which can only be made habitual by constant and intentional use.

In relation to the Navy Estimates, the "Yacht" remarks that we give evidence of a new effort to increase our sacrifices, which are already heavy. Since the Naval Defence Act was passed, the British Fleet has never ceased to grow, and, according to the "Yacht," now exceeds that of France by more than half, while the disparity between the two is continually being accentuated. France, therefore, being unable from want of money and productive resources to compete with us in number, must do so, as far as possible, by the quality of her naval materiel, and, above all, "by her inventive genius and her scientific superiority." On several occasions, thanks to these advantages, France, we are told, has been able to disquiet us. To French torpedo boats we have opposed destroyers, and now to French armoured cruisers we are opposing others still larger. Hitherto France has had, as the writer of the article believes, a superiority in the better protection of her battleships; but this advantage appears likely to elude her. However, in the small number of vessels she lays down, she must do her best to surpass us in quality. She is ahead of us in the matter of submarine boats, and the writer of the Yacht hopes that she will at least keep that superiority.

We have already alluded to the considerable additions which will be made in the course of the present year to the Russian squadron in the Far East. The protected cruiser Varyag which has been built at Philadelphia, has been ordered to proceed to Cronstadt, and will, it is understood, be despatched thence later in the year with some other new ships. According to the latest reports, the Navarin, Admiral Korniloff, Vladimir Monomach, the armoured gunboat Gremisstchy, and some gunboats were at Port Arthur. At Mosampo were the Sissoi Veliky, Pietropaviosk, Rossia, and Admiral Nachimoff, and at Shan-hai-kwan the cruiser Dmtri Domskoi, while the Zabiaca was at Nagasaki. Gunboats were at Taku, Foochow, Shanghai, Chemulpho, and some other port. The battleship Sebastopol was at Hong Kong, and the Poltava at Sabang, and the Gromoboi, cruiser, has passed Aden on her way to the Far East, and the five destroyers, Kit, Seal, Kassatka, Dragon, and Som, have preceded her to Singapore.

Some changes have been made in the names of the new American ships now being laid down or ordered to be put in hand. The five battleships, all of which are to be of the superposed turret type, will be as follows, and will be built by the companies named:—Virginia, Newport News Company; Nebraska, Moran Brothers, Seattle; Georgia, Bath Ironworks; New Jersey and Rhode Island, Fore River Engine Company. The following will be the armoured cruisers:—Pennsylvania and Colorado, Cramp and Sons; West Virginia and Maryland, Newport News Company; California and South Dakota, Union Ironworks. The protected cruiser Saint Louis, which, however, will have some side armour, will be built by Neafie and Levy, of Philadelphia, and the Charleston by the Newport News Company, while a contract for the sister cruiser Milwaukee has not yet been concluded. It has been decided that all the new ships shall be unsheathed.

The reorganisation of the British Army continues to occupy the pens of many writers on the Continent. M. Charles Malo, the military contributor to the "Debats," has given Mr. Brodrick great credit for the clearness and decision of his views. He has some doubt as to whether the men required to fill the ranks will be procured, though he believes that England will not spare money in order to get what she requires, and that it is not unlikely a sufficient number of recruits will be found. This critic discerns in the proposals explained by Mr. Brodrick an approach to the Swiss system, which, he remarks, is near enough to our own to make a logical development on those lines a matter of no difficulty. It would be a mistake, he says, to regard our Militia as a simple national guard, for the force has fought well, and in South Africa has given proof both of courage and abnegation. The Volunteers also are a source of latent strength, to be utilised by organisation. M. Malo tells his countrymen that the Anglo-Saxon character is thoroughly warlike, and that, though we have not great military tastes, we possess in a high degree all the aptitudes for war. He believes that if the British Army should be recruited by obligatory service, it would not acquire those qualities which are really un-English, and would find its own defects notably increased. His impartiality compels him to do justice, he says, to Mr. Brodrick's perfectly rational conception, regarded from the English point of view, the scheme being inspired by the "modern" system only so far as that system is compatible with the constitution, temperament, character, manners, interests, and wishes of the country. He thinks we are too wise to refuse to bear a sacrifice rather than renounce those institutions which we alone among the great Powers have known how to preserve, and which alone have enabled us to raise our commerce to the highest degree of prosperity. The critic recognises that our effort in South Africa has been colossal, and that we have failed neither in resources nor in spirit, though some quality has been wanting to us, and we had great defects in War Office administration.

In the "Figaro" M. Paul Villars remarks that the reorganisation proposed is really a development of the existing system, which recent events have shown to be not such a bad one as some critics of the British Army, both at home and abroad, have averred, since it has been sufficiently elastic to enable us to land in South Africa a number of men equivalent to six Army Corps. "A system which, in an emergency, can give such satisfactory results must have real merits, and it would have been a great error to abandon it in order to invent a new one. England is not ripe for conscription," says M. Villars, and he has reasonable confidence that the proposals of Mr. Brodrick can be realised.

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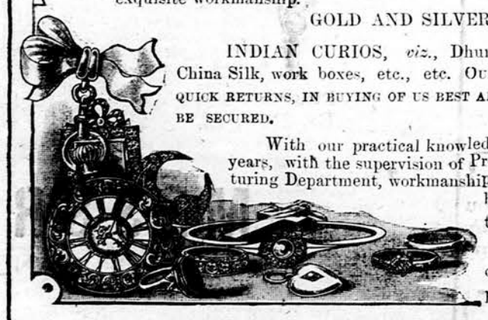

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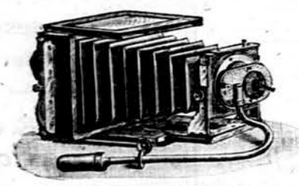

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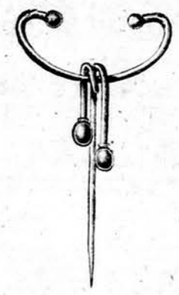
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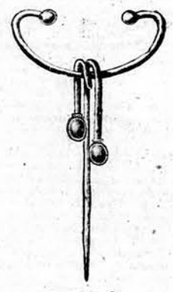
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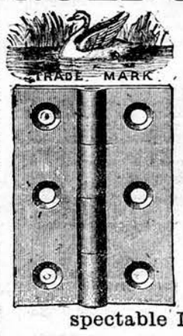

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